DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 093 532 RC 007 992

TITLE	1970 Annual Report of the Appalachian Regional Commission.
INSTITUTION	Appalachian Regional Commission, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	70
NOTE	167p.; For related document, see RC007966
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.75 HC-$7.80 PLUS POSTAGE
DESCRIPTORS	*Annual Reports; Community Development; Conservation (Concept); *Economic Development; Education; Federal Programs; Futures (of Society); Health; Housing; Natural Resources; *Program Descriptions; *Rural Areas; *Social Development; Transportation
IDENTIFIERS	*Appalachian Regional Development Program

ABSTRACT

During 1970, the Appalachian Regional Development Program completed its 5th year of operations. Authorized under the 1965 Appalachian Regional Development Act, the program tries to cooperatively promote Appalachia's future economic and social development through a phased series of public investments to improve education, health, transportation, housing, community development, and conservation of natural resources. This 1970 annual report discusses Appalachia today, the history of financing of the program, the structure and operation of the Regional Commission, State districts, local districts, and priorities in the region's 4 geographic areas. Goals and strategies are given for urban and rural growth, future employment, and investment objectives. Additionally, health needs and skill development, education, transportation, housing and community development, and environmental and resource projects are discussed. The chapter covering educational programs explains vocational education, educational cooperatives, higher education, and manpower development. The Appendices include population by county, a bibliography of Commission publications, demonstration health programs, vocational education facilities, supplements to Federal Grants-in-Aid, local development districts, and expenditures by State. (KM)

ED 093532

ANNUAL REPORT of the APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

1970

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1970
ANNUAL REPORT

APPALACHIAN
REGIONAL
COMMISSION

1666 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20235

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

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Alternate Federal Cochairman Orville H. Lerch	*States' Regional Representative* John D. Whisman

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Georgia	Gov. Jimmy Carter
Kentucky	Gov. Louie B. Nunn
Maryland	Gov. Marvin Mandel
Mississippi	Gov. John Bell Williams
New York	Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller
North Carolina	Gov. Robert W. Scott
Ohio	Gov. John J. Gilligan
Pennsylvania	Gov. Milton J. Shapp
South Carolina	Gov. John C. West
Tennessee	Gov. Winfield Dunn
Virginia	Gov. Linwood Holton
West Virginia	Gov. Arch A. Moore

Executive Director–Ralph R. Widner

Deputy Director–Howard Bray

General Counsel–Robert L. McCloskey

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Virginia	T. Edward Temple, Commissioner of Administration, Richmond 23219
West Virginia	Dr. B. L. Coffindaffer, Federal State Relations, Charleston 26506

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
1666 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20235

December [illegible]

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to Section 304 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, we respectfully submit to you, for transmittal to the Congress, a report on the activities carried out under this act during Fiscal Year [illegible].

The report outlines the work of the Appalachian Regional Commission with the thirteen states that make up the Appalachian Region.

Respectfully yours,

John B. Waters, Jr.
Federal Cochairman

[illegible]
Governor of [illegible]
States' Cochairman

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

State Members who were Governors during the period covered by this report (FY 1970).

Alabama	Albert P. Brewer (Cochairman 1 July 70–31 December 70)
Georgia	Lester Maddox
Kentucky	Louie B. Nunn
Maryland	Marvin Mandel
Mississippi	John Bell Williams
New York	Nelson A. Rockefeller (Cochairman 1 July 69–31 December 69)
North Carolina	Robert W. Scott
Ohio	James A. Rhodes (Cochairman 1 January 69–30 June 69)
Pennsylvania	Raymond P. Shafer
South Carolina	Robert McNair (Cochairman 1 January 70–31 June 70)
Tennessee	Buford Ellington (Cochairman 1 January 68–31 June 68)
Virginia	Linwood Holton
West Virginia	Arch A. Moore

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

INTRODUCTION 1
A Response to Regional Distress 1
A National and Regional Growth Policy 3
A National Laboratory 4
A New Federalism 4
Highlights of 1970 5

I. APPALACHIA TODAY 7
Employment 7
Unemployment 7
Population and Migration 8
Income 9
Evaluation of Appalachian Program 9

II. FINANCING OF THE PROGRAM 13

III. HISTORY OF THE APPALACHIAN PROGRAM 17
Council of Appalachian Governors 18
The PARC Report 18
A New Investment Strategy 20
A New Political Structure 23

IV. THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION 26
Structure and Operation of the Commission 26

V. THE STATES 29
State Districts 29

VI. LOCAL DISTRICTS 35

VII. THE FOUR APPALACHIAS 39

VIII. GOALS AND STRATEGIES 42
Urban and Rural Growth 42
Future Employment Growth 43
Investment Objectives 44
General Goals 46

IX. IMPROVING THE HEALTH AND SKILLS OF PEOPLE 47
An Appalachian Lifetime 47
Establishing Priorities 48

X. HEALTH 50
Health Plan 50
Coordination 51
Health Manpower 51
Public Health Services 53
Home Health Services 55
Dental Health 55

p vi blank

Page

X. HEALTH—Continued

Speech and Hearing 55
Mental Health 56
Environmental Health 57
Emergency Care 57
Intensive Care 57
An Assessment 57

XI. EDUCATION AND MANPOWER 60

A. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION 61
High School Vocational Training 61
Post-High School Technical Training 61
Impact of Appalachian-assisted Vocational Education 62
Impact on States and Localities 63

B. EDUCATIONAL COOPERATIVES 63

C. HIGHER EDUCATION 64

D. MANPOWER 65

XII. CHILD DEVELOPMENT 67

XIII. YOUTH 70
Some Results at a Glance 72

XIV. TRANSPORTATION 74
Program Requirements 75
Purpose of the Highway System 77
Economic Impact of Highways 78
Social Impact of Highways 81
Local Access Road Program 83

XV. HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 86
Housing 86
Supplemental Grants for Community Facilities 87
New Community Development 92

XVI. ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES

Solid Waste 95
Land Stabilization 96
Mine Area Reclamation 96
Problems Associated With Coal Mining 97
Water 100

XVII. RESEARCH AND PLANNING 101
Appendix A 103
Appendix B 109
Appendix C 115
Appendix D 142
Appendix E 156

INTRODUCTION

During 1970, the Appalachian Regional Development Program completed its fifth year of operations. Authorized under the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, the program was enacted to help the states and localities of the 13-state Appalachian Region, in partnership with the Federal Government, plan and implement solutions to some of the problems which have beset this mountainous area for decades. The objective of the program is to cooperatively promote Appalachia's future economic and social development through a phased series of public investments to improve education, health, transportation, housing, community development, and conservation of natural resources.

Through June 30, 1970, Congress had appropriated $1,046,200,000 to the Appalachian Regional Commission to finance the Federal share of the costs of the programs authorized under the Act.

By 1970, some of the objectives of the program were well on their way to being met. However, a great deal still remains to be accomplished before the self-sustaining regional economy sought by the 1965 Act is achieved in Appalachia.

A RESPONSE TO REGIONAL DISTRESS

The Appalachian Act was passed in March 1965 in response to the severe economic and social conditions which existed in large sections of Appalachia in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

In part this distress sprang from the rapid mechanization of coal mining, the sharp decline in farm employment, and shifts in markets and technology for several other basic components of the Appalachian economy. For example, between 1950 and 1960, employment on railroads in Appalachia dropped by 40 percent as a result of the shift from trains to highway transport and changing rail technology.

Appalachia historically has possessed a dangerously specialized economy, heavily dependent upon the exploitation of the Region's abundant natural resources. Still half rural, the Region is deficient in the service and light manufacturing employment which could help provide the new employment opportunities required when workers are displaced from employment in the traditional heavy manufacturing and extractive industries.

Twenty-five years ago, 10 percent of Appalachia's labor force—some 476,395 men—worked in the coal mines. In the 1950s, however, new technologies were developed which made it possible to mine more coal with far fewer men, and for other fuels—oil, gas, and nuclear power—to capture many of the markets once served by coal. Today mining accounts for only approximately three percent of all the jobs in Appalachia, although in the central part of the Region, over 20 percent of the labor force is mining coal.

Since Appalachia lacked alternative job opportunities to absorb those displaced from its traditional industries, 2.2 million persons left the Region during the 1950s.

As jobs disappeared and young talent migrated away, many industrialized areas of Appalachia experienced social and economic distress—a plight which had been all too common for many decades in the central part of the Region.

Barely more than a subsistence economy had existed from the earliest days of settlement in many counties of the rural, isolated Appalachian heartland, where people suffer from some of the most serious deprivation in the United States. Almost 60 percent of the families in eastern Kentucky had annual incomes below $3,000 in 1960. Four out of the five poorest counties in the United States in 1960 were in Appalachia.

With about 8.8 percent of the nation's population, Appalachia, even today, contains 13 percent of the nation's adult illiteracy; in some areas, school dropout rates are 10-20 percent higher than in the nation at large.

Health conditions in sections of the Region parallel educational and economic deprivation; in some counties, infant mortality rates are a fourth again as high as in the United States as a whole; disease rates exceed those of the nation, and chronic illnesses are prevalent.

In terms of the official unemployment rate, Appalachia had proportionately almost half again as many workers out of jobs in 1960 as the rest of the nation. But official statistics did not count the more than 700,000 persons who should have been looking for work but were not because the jobs simply did not exist.

A NATIONAL AND REGIONAL GROWTH POLICY

In response to these conditions in Appalachia, the Congress established the Appalachian Regional Commission in order to provide a cooperative Federal-state framework for planning a coordinated social and economic development program.

The Appalachian Act represented an effort by the Congress to devise a growth policy for a large section of the United States, embracing all of West Virginia and portions of 12 other states in which nearly 18 million Americans live. The Act implicitly recognized the inseparability of the problems of economic and social congestion in the nation's cities and depopulation and decline in the American countryside.

The Governors of the Appalachian states fully concurred with President Richard Nixon when he pointed out in his 1970 State of the Union Address that:

> "The time has come for a national growth policy under which we must deal with the quality of life in America on the farm as well as in the suburb, in the village as well as in the city. What rural America needs most is a new kind of assistance. It needs to be dealt with, not as a separate nation, but as part of an overall growth policy for America."

In the eyes of the Governors, the Appalachian Act was a pioneering experiment to test whether the Federal Government and a group of states could cooperatively devise a strategy for rural and urban growth.

On July 14, 1970, the Appalachian Governors met with President Nixon to discuss some of the implications of the Appalachian experiment for national policies.

Based on the experience in the Appalachian Program to date, the Governors proposed that the President consider a national program which would permit:

1. The Federal Government and the states to work together in partnership administration on regional development programs.

2. That the President appoint Federal representatives who answer to him rather than a Federal department in carrying out the Federal share of responsibility for administering such partnership efforts.

3. That the Federal Government provide the funds for initial planning and supplemental funds for development efforts carried out in the states.

4. That authorization be sought for supplemental funds similar to those authorized for Appalachia, as each Commission determines specific needs and programs.

5. That any future national legislation provide for efficient transition from existing regional programs to new programs to be authorized.

6. That the states themselves take steps to organize state government properly so that it might more effectively discharge its responsibilities under such a partnership effort, with initial Federal funding assistance.

7. That uniform Federal recognition be provided to those multi-community development organizations established by the states, metropolitan and non-metropolitan, where such districts are required in provisions of Federal programs, and provide that the work of the multi-state regional commissions shall relate to the local area comprehensive development programs formulated by the states and these districts.

A NATIONAL LABORATORY

The Appalachian venture has tested more than a political partnership; it has tested approaches to many problems which beset the nation at large, as well as Appalachia. The Senate has termed the Region "a national laboratory" in which can be tested new approaches to the delivery of health services, the improvement of education in rural areas, the establishment of transportation systems that actually shape future development instead of simply reacting to growth, and the restoration and improved utilization of our resources and environment.

A NEW FEDERALISM

The fundamental assumption behind the Appalachian experiment has been that a strategy for growth must be developed democratically through cooperative action. It cannot be conceived and guided by one agency of government nor even by one level of government. It can grow only out of a consensus of all the public and private interests involved.

The Appalachian Act has provided, for the first time, a framework for coordinated, cooperative, comprehensive action. Through "partnership administration," new appcoaches to making systematic public improvements in health, education, transportation, the environment, resource utilization, and the operations of government at all levels have been tried. By no means is the job complete nor does universal consensus exist in Appalachia concerning the goals for development. But a beginning has been made.

HIGHLIGHTS OF FISCAL YEAR 1970

The program continued to move forward in achieving its objectives in 1970. Among the accomplishments:

–Completion of an additional 149 miles of Appalachian Development Highways and placement of another 151 miles of the 2700-mile system under contract. As of June 30, 1970, 314 miles of the system were completed and 798 miles were contracted. An additional 56 miles of access roads were completed, bringing the total as of June 30, 1970, to 146 miles. Over 350 more miles are under contract.

–A network of new health services and facilities continued to expand. Fifty-one new health services were inaugurated. In planning and implementation, these health programs are designed to serve as model approaches to the delivery of comprehensive health services which can be replicated elsewhere in the nation as well as in Appalachia.

–An additional 50 vocational technical centers were funded capable of training an additional 32,000 students. By June 30, 1970, some 260 vocational and technical centers had been funded to help train skilled technical manpower in Appalachia.

–During 1971, Appalachia is expected to become the only region of the United States with a full network of local multi-county development organizations capable of coordinating Federal, state, and local development programs for groups of counties. During 1970, an additional 17 such organizations were established, bringing the total in Appalachia to 53.

–Appalachian funds were used to assist 25 organizations to develop plans for construction of 3,750 new units of housing for moderate and low income families. Total estimated construction cost for these units is $52 million.

–Ten states laid the groundwork for a comprehensive program for improving the case, health, feeding, and education of infants and the very young in Appalachia.

–The first several in a series of economic development complexes to be established along Appalachian Development Highways were underway.

–Significant new industrial locations occurred in the Region in 1970 and the official unemployment rate moved close to the national rate.

I. APPALACHIA TODAY

It takes a long time from the day a school board decides to establish a new technical school until the day the center's construction is completed, equipment installed, faculty recruited and the first class graduated—several years at best. The same condition generally applies to the building of new industrial parks, highways, hospitals, and airports.

Thus, it is virtually impossible after only five years of the Appalachian Program, to trace a direct line of cause and effect between what has been happening to Appalachia's economy and the public investments made so far under the development program.

Nevertheless, during the last several years it appears that Appalachia has started up the long, hard road toward a self-sustaining economy.

EMPLOYMENT

Since 1965, more than 500,000 new jobs have opened in Appalachia. Generally, the rate of job growth in the Region has not matched that of the United States, but the difference in growth rates between the Region and the nation is narrowing, and, during 1969, the rate of employment growth in Appalachia slightly exceeded that of the United States. The highest rates of growth have been in southern Appalachia. In the remaining areas of Appalachia, the employment growth has not been as satisfactory.

Job growth is best in those sectors of employment such as services, trade, and finance in which Appalachia has been most deficient. The "mix" of jobs is thus moving toward a better balance and over-reliance upon mining and heavy manufacturing employment continues to diminish.

UNEMPLOYMENT

In 1962, the official unemployment rate for the Region was 8.7 percent compared to 5.5 percent for the nation. The rate of unemployment was more than three times that of the United States in some Appalachian counties.

The gap in unemployment rates between Appalachia and the United States has been closing. During 1969, the official unemployment rate in Appalachia was 3.9 percent compared to 3.5 percent for the nation. But in portions of Appalachia, such as Eastern Kentucky, the unemployment rate is still twice that of the United States. Moreover, the official unemployment rate does not include an estimated additional 700,000 persons in Appalachia who are able and willing to work, but who are not actively seeking work because none exists in the areas where they live.

POPULATION AND MIGRATION

Outmigration from Appalachia slowed during the 1960s, but not by as much as expected. From 1950 to 1960, a net of 2.2 million persons left the Region; from 1960 to 1970, the net outmigration is estimated at approximately 1.1 million persons. It may be that improved educational opportunities, provided in part by the Appalachian Program, may have made it possible for some unknown number of additional young persons to outmigrate and compete for jobs elsewhere in the country. However, it is clear that if the quality of Appalachia's labor force is to be improved to skill levels competitive with those elsewhere in the nation, some continuing loss to outmigration must be borne until the number of additional jobs being generated in Appalachia matches the number of new entrants into the Appalachian labor force. Until the job deficit is finally closed, some net outmigration will continue. Through better job information and programs working actively with the Region's youth, however, the Commission believes that this loss of young talent can be minimized.

In part because of continued outmigration, and partly because of lower fertility rates, Appalachia's population is growing very slowly. Between 1960 and 1970, Appalachia's total population increased by only 486,178 persons. The Region's population in 1970 was 18,212,728 persons or about 9 percent of the total United States population.

Counties in southern Appalachia which experienced outmigration in the 1950s have achieved a "turn-around" and underwent inmigration during the last decade. Net immigration is now occurring in Appalachian Georgia. Net outmigration has slowed in the Appalachian areas of Alabama, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. In Appalachian Ohio and New York, net outmigration has increased.

INCOME

During the nine-year period from 1959 to 1968, personal income in Appalachia rose from $29 billion to $49 billion. This increase of 68.2 percent compares favorably with an increase of 51 percent for the previous nine-year period.

Per capita income in Appalachia was approximately 80 percent that of the United States in 1970; up from 75 percent of the national income in 1962. Indeed, the rate of improvement in per capita income compared to the United States is accelerating in Appalachia.

However, such regional totals tend to hide the wide disparity between areas within the Region. Contrary to common impression, the rates of improvement in income, as well as employment and population, tend to be greatest in southern Appalachia.

EVALUATION OF APPALACHIAN PROGRAM

While it is impossible to attribute all improvements in Appalachia since 1965 to the regional development program or to identify with certainty the program's economic impacts, it was possible during 1970 to begin a detailed evaluation of the operation of the program and assess at least some of its efforts.

> **Education**–Since 1965, the Commission has placed its initial emphasis in education upon vocational and technical education. The Commission set as its objective the construction of facilities to train 50 percent of its 11th and 12th grade students in vocational-technical occupations. By June 30, 1970, more than 260 vocational-technical facilities had been funded by the Commission.

Under this impetus, vocational technical enrollments in Appalachia increased by 34 percent (while overall high school enrollment increased by only 13 percent). In 1967, increased Appalachian enrollments in vocational education lagged behind the nation as a percent of high school enrollment (9.5 percent compared to 16.7 percent).

Beginning in 1969, the record was dramatically reversed; the increase in vocational and technical education enrollment jumped to two and one-half times that of the nation. Similar patterns in post-high school and adult training resulted from the vocational education program. Post-high school enrollment increased 100 percent and adult enrollments 67 percent; rates of increase two to three times those in the rest of the nation.

A principal objective of the Commission was to reduce dropout rates by increasing the relevance of vocational and technical education to the job market into which Appalachian students were expecting to graduate. In 1966, about 62 percent of Appalachian vocational students were in courses training for occupations which are expected to make up only five percent of the Region's projected 1975 job market.

Through the Appalachian program, this deficiency is being corrected. The number of students taking job-relevant training in Appalachia has increased from 38 percent of the high school vocational enrollment in 1966 to 44 percent in 1969. In schools assisted with Commission funds, 8[illegible] percent of the students are now in job-relevant courses. They account for 52 percent of the increased enrollment in technical education and trades and industry.

Health–Between the spring of 1968 and September 1970, the Appalachian Regional Commission had provided to nine selected areas in Appalachia $74.2 million in grants to develop networks of facilities and comprehensive health services through cooperative public and private community planning. Of the total provided under the demonstration health program section of the Appalachian Act, $42.8 million was committed for construction of health facilities and $25.3 million for health services in these areas. Additional funds were provided for special region-wide purposes such as a German measles vaccination program. Although the first patient-care facility financed with these funds had not opened by mid-1970, many of the new services were already being felt by tens of thousands of citizens in Appalachia.

For the first time, remote areas in Kentucky were linked to medical centers via a communications network. A new emergency transportation system will make it possible to get patients quickly to a physician or hospital for treatment.

Dental care is being extended to children and families to whom they were not hitherto available. Health services are being provided directly to patients in isolated homes.

Appalachian Virginia will shortly have a full network of general hospitals. Georgia has put into operation an area-wide solid waste disposal system for a large group of counties. A health screening program for school children is well underway in the southern coal fields of West Virginia. Additional auxiliary health workers are being trained in Appalachian facilities located at various points throughout the Region. It is still far too soon to measure changes in the health characteristics of the population where these efforts have been undertaken.

In reality, a variety of factors affect health conditions, including income, housing and other elements. Because of its complexity, the program has varied in development from one demonstration area to another. However, for the first time, physicians, public health personnel, hospital administrators, and citizen representatives from each local area have been enabled to work together in solving the health problems which afflict much of the Region.

Highways—Only 314 miles of the Appalachian Development Highway System have been completed. Its impact as a system, therefore, was impossible to assess in 1970.

However, it was possible to evaluate the impact of those sections that have been completed. In measuring the economic impact, an evaluation of 1,149 new plant locations in Appalachia was undertaken. They were analyzed with respect to their location in relation to the Interstate and Appalachian Development Highway systems. Half of these plants were located with

10 minutes travel time of the Interstate or Development Highway Corridors.

More significantly, the new locations occurring in many areas in Appalachia along the new highways are different in character and size from the kinds which have located in these areas in the past.

Housing–During 1970, the Commission approved 24 applications for housing advances authorized under Section 207. Approval loans amounted to almost one million dollars. The loans covered the costs of planning 2,245 units of low and moderate income housing, which when completed will have a construction value of $33.2 million.

Since the Appalachian Housing Fund was instituted in 1968, 59 organizations have received Appalachian assistance, with loans totalling $2.5 million. The loans have been used to plan 7,093 housing units estimated to cost $97.7 million.

The Appalachian Housing Fund has increased the use of Federal low- and moderate-income housing programs by more than 600 percent over 1965 usage.

Environment and Resources–Mine area reclamation and water pollution control efforts continued under the program. State and Federal agencies, working with the Commission, completed an analysis of mine drainage pollution in Appalachia and an Appalachian Water Resources Survey. After consideration by the President and Congress, this work will be the basis for future environmental and resource improvements in Appalachia.

II. FINANCING OF THE PROGRAM

The Appalachian Regional Development Act has authorized $1,640,000,000, for various programs. Of the total authorization, $1,165,000,000 is provided for the Appalachian highway program, which is authorized through fiscal 1973. Some $688,500,000 has been authorized for the various non-highway programs supported under the Act, with six million authorized for the six-year period through June 30, 1971, for administration of the Commission.

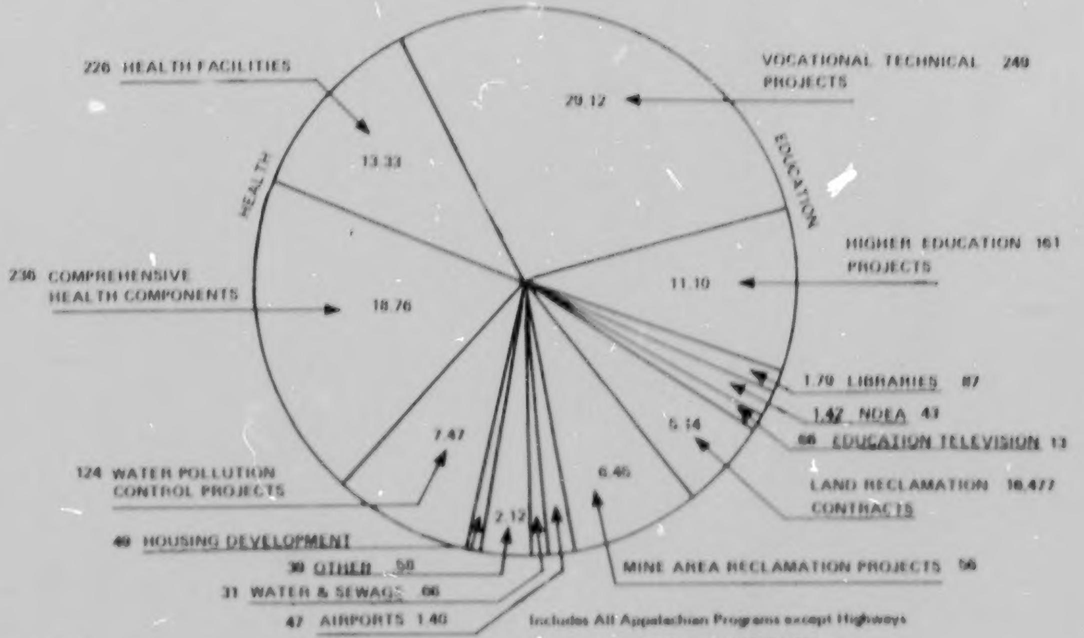
Actual appropriations under these authorizations have amounted, through 1970, to $645 million under the highway program, $401.2 million for the non-highway programs, and $4.9 million for Commission administration.

Appropriations were made for fiscal year 1971 toward the close of calendar year 1970, and will provide an additional $302,958,000 so that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971 cumulative appropriations will have totalled $1,354,076,000. Of this amount $820,000,000 has been provided for the highway program which has, in addition, authorizations remaining of $345,000,000 for the period ending in fiscal 1973. For the six-year period ending June 30, 1971 $528,200,000 has been appropriated for programs other than highways. The supplemental grants program (Section 214) has received the largest amount, $223,950,000, followed by $120,900,000 for health demonstrations (Section 202) and $91,000,000 for vocational education facilities (Section 211). Environmental programs conducted for mine area restoration (Section 205), land stabilization (Section 203), sewage treatment work, and studies relating to water resources and timber development accounted for $65,500,000 of the appropriations. In addition to these programs $22,850,000 was appropriated for the support of local development districts and the conduct of a program of research and technical assistance and $4,000,000 for the housing fund which provides "front money" loans and technical assistance to spur low and middle income housing in the Region.

Authorizations have been made for two-year periods, and except for the highway program, expire with fiscal year 1971. Shortly after the beginning of calendar year 1971, request was made of the Congress for an extension of the authorizations.

The highway program received an initial authorization of $840 million for a six-year period ending in 1971. This authorization was

APPALACHIAN INVESTMENTS
Fiscal Years 1965-1970



Includes All Appalachian Programs except Highways

Total Funds 140,600,000

OCTOBER 1970

APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Estimates for Completing System
(Dollars in thousands)

State	Total Corridor Miles	Miles Requiring Construction	Allocation of Authorized Federal Funds	Miles to be Completed	Miles remaining to be Improved	Federal funds on remaining miles	Total Federal Funding
Georgia	89.0	86.4	$ 22,125	38.7	47.7	$ 14,231	$ 36,356
Kentucky	581.5	418.5	213,672	253.7	164.8	103,901	317,573
Maryland	83.1	79.8	54,042	48.3	31.5	64,375	118,417
New York	260.0	230.0	124,004	152.5	77.5	122,775	246,779
North Carolina	197.5	196.2	58,137	115.7	80.5	45,016	103,153
Ohio	293.2	198.3	65,590	132.6	65.7	20,760	86,350
Pennsylvania	490.1	434.6	134,858	137.1	297.5	247,087	381,945
Tennessee	336.0	325.5	67,409	123.1	202.4	70,337	137,746
Virginia	202.6	192.2	50,353	101.6	90.6	49,082	99,435
West Virginia	420.1	410.2	289,810	233.5	176.7	152,565	442,375
TOTAL	2,953.1	2,571.7	$1,080,000	1,336.8	1,234.9	$890,129	$1,970,129

increased in 1967 to a total of $1,015,000,000. The 1969 amendments to the Appalachian Act further increased the authorization to $1,165,000,000 and extended the period of availability through Fiscal Year 1973. Under the earlier authorizations, $300,000,000 had been appropriated by 1967 and $170,000,000 in the 1968–1969 period. Since $470,000,000 of the authorization had been appropriated, the amended authorization provided the remaining $695,000,000 as contract authorization, $175,000,000 to be available in each of the years 1970, 1971 and 1972, and $170,000,000 in 1973.

III. HISTORY OF THE APPALACHIAN PROGRAM

From the earliest days of the Republic, development in the Appalachian Region has been of concern to the National Government. In Thomas Jefferson's Administration, the Secretary of the Treasury, Albert Gallatin, in a report to Congress, described the need for a system of interior transportation improvements to penetrate the Appalachian Mountains and connect the Atlantic seaboard with the continental interior.

In the mid-1800s, transportation conditions in parts of Appalachia were of sufficient concern to generate Senate debates between Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.

In the early 20th century, there was national concern over the devastation caused in Appalachia by over-logging. As an outgrowth of that concern, the Weeks Law of 1911 was passed authorizing the creation of national forests in the eastern United States. The first such forests were acquired in the Appalachian Mountains.

In the early 1930s, there were numerous reports and programs dealing with the problems of the Appalachian Region. Benton McKaye, one of the founders of regional planning in the United States, proposed a special Appalachian Program that would concentrate on the construction of development highways, new towns, and water resource developments. The same concerns led to the establishment of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The most recent national concern over the problems of Appalachia developed in the late 1950s and early 1960s, primarily because of the profound economic crisis caused by rapid mechanization of Appalachia's basic industries, particularly coal mining.

Kentucky had taken early action to form multi-county area development councils under a program entitled "Program 60" which provided the initial recommendations for a comprehensive Appalachian Regional Development program. Numerous other areas in Appalachia had formed special industrial development organizations which it was hoped would be able to lure new industry into the Region's depressed areas. But the economic and social problems such local and state efforts were designed to help cure were regional in nature affecting hundreds of counties in Appalachia. Clearly, an interstate approach to the problems of Appalachia seemed warranted.

COUNCIL OF APPALACHIAN GOVERNORS

On the call of Governor Tawes of Maryland, the Governors of 10 Appalachian states met in Annapolis in May 1960 to establish the Conference of Appalachian Governors (now the Council of Appalachian Governors). Electing Governor Bert T. Combs of Kentucky as first chairman, the governors proceeded to lay the groundwork for proposing a common, coordinated interstate approach to the development of Appalachia.

On April 9, 1963, after a number of studies undertaken by the Conference, utilizing state staffs and assistance from the Area Redevelopment Administration, the Governors met with President Kennedy to discuss their recommended program. In response, the President established the President's Appalachian Regional Commission (PARC), a body unique in American politics, combining the resources of nine Appalachian states and 10 Federal departments and agencies.

Participating in the President's Commission were the states of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. Federal agencies participating in the Commission included the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Interior, Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare; the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Small Business Administration, and the Atomic Energy Commission.

The President's Commission submitted its report one year later to President Lyndon B. Johnson. The President reviewed the report and passed on its recommendations to Congress proposing a bold and ambitious program of regional development.

THE PARC REPORT

In submitting its report to the President, the President's Commission observed:

> **"Where a society depends on the extraction of natural resources for its income and employment—as did many**

> people in Appalachia—it is extremely important that a high proportion of wealth created by extraction be reinvested locally in other activites. The relatively low proportion of native capital did not produce such a reinvestment in large sections of the region. Much of the wealth produced by coal and timber was seldom seen locally. It went downstream with the great hardwood logs; it rode out on rails with the coal cars; it was mailed between distant cities as royalty checks from non-resident operators to holding companies who had bought rights to the land for 50 cents or a dollar an acre. Even the wages of local miners returned to faraway stockholders via company houses and company stores."

PARC described a four-step growth process which had never been realized in many parts of Appalachia:

> "The normal process of development in a region may be reduced to an a-b-c-d statement as follows:
>
> > "(a) Exploitation of natural resources produces local wealth.
> >
> > "(b) Local wealth is invested in human and social capital, or so-called "social overhead" (the complex of housing, education, transportation, public and private services; community facilities, such as hospitals, planning commissions, or organizations and institutions).
> >
> > "(c) The investment in social overhead provides a platform for a kind of spiraling, self-generative development which is wholly independent of the natural resources that triggered the regional economy in the first place.
> >
> > "(d) The key to sustained progress is the continuing successful development of the human and social resources attracted to the region by the natural resources."

PARC recommended to Congress a broad program to initiate a process of self-sustaining growth in Appalachia: "The program recommendations fall naturally into three groupings. The first two involve investment–investment in human and social overhead and investment in economic and resource development, both of which are closely interdependent . . . . Only a balanced coordinated series of programs can achieve the goals of this Commission and the Region."

Four program priorities were identified:

> "(a) Immediate improvement in human resources;
>
> "(b) Elimination of the region's isolation from the surrounding national economy;
>
> "(c) Development of public facilities and services needed to support the growing economy; and
>
> "(d) Conservation and efficient utilization of the Region's mineral, timber, land, and water resources."

A NEW INVESTMENT STRATEGY

PARC envisioned a strategy, carefully structured in terms of both the character of public investments and their location with respect to future growth in Appalachia. It called for a new investment policy:

> "The quantity of such investment is essential. But its character is even more important. It must be directed to the stimulation of growth, and not to the problems which result from growth as is the case with most of our present public investment.
>
> "Roads have been constructed in the region, as in the Nation, largely to ease the congestion caused by existing traffic. New schools have been erected to provide for the overflow from existing classrooms. Sewer and water lines have been financed to service the raw acres of new subdivision. Most dams in the East have been placed to protect the present owners of private and commercial property.
>
> "The Commission proposes an investment program founded on a reverse concept–an investment from the

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

Authorizations and Appropriations through 1971
(thousands of dollars)

	1965–1967 Authorizations	Appropriations			1968–1969 Authorizations[2]	Appropriations			1970–1971 Authorizations[2]	Appropriations			Cumulative Appropriations thru 1971
		1965–1966	1967	Total		1968	1969	Total		1970	1971[5]	Total	
202 Health	69,000	21,000	2,500	23,500	50,000	1,400	20,000	21,400	96,000	34,000	42,000	76,000	120,900
203 Land Stabil.	17,000	7,000	3,000	10,000	19,000	3,300	2,815	6,115	15,000	3,000	0	3,000	19,115
204 Timber Devel.[1]	5,000	600		600	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600
205 Mine Area[1]	36,500	16,950	7,100	24,050	30,000	0	335	335	15,000	5,000	4,000	9,000	33,385
Bu. of Mines		15,600	7,000	22,600	30,000	0	335	335	15,000	5,000	4,000	9,000	31,935
Fish & Wildlife		1,350	100	1,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,450
206 Water Res. Survey	5,000	1,500	1,500	3,000	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	5,000
207 Housing Fund	0	0	0	0	5,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	4,000
211 Voc. Ed. Facil.	16,000	8,000	8,000	16,000	26,000	12,000	14,000	26,000	50,000	25,000	24,000	49,000	91,000
212 Sewage Treatment	6,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	1,400	0	1,400	0	0	0	0	7,400
214 Suppl. Grants	90,000	45,000	30,000	75,000	97,000	34,000	32,450	66,450	82,500	34,000	48,500	82,500	223,950
302 Research & LDD	5,500	2,500	2,750	5,250	11,000	1,600	3,000	4,600	13,000	5,500	7,500	13,000	22,850
Less Limitation					78,000								
Total Non-Highway	250,000	105,550	57,850	163,400	170,000	56,700	73,600	130,300	268,500	107,500	127,000	234,500	528,200
201 Highway	840,000	200,000	100,000	300,000	715,000	70,000	100,000	170,000	695,000[3]	175,000	175,000	350,000	820,000
Total Program	1,090,000	305,550	157,850	463,400	885,000	126,700	173,600	300,300	963,500[3]	282,500	302,000	584,500	1,348,200
105 Admin. Expns.	2,400	1,290	1,100	2,390	1,700	746	850	1,596	1,900	932[4]	958	1,890	5,876
GRAND TOTAL	1,092,400	306,840	158,950	465,790	886,700	127,446	174,450	301,896	965,400	283,432	302,958	586,390	1,354,076

[1] Appropriations are adjusted to account for reappropriations to other accounts - for 204 and 205 programs of $1.2 million.

[2] 1968–69 and 1970–71 authorizations are new authorizations. Authorizations not appropriated lapsed in 1967 and 1969.

[3] Includes authorization of $175 million and $170 million for 1972 and 1973 respectively.

[4] Included transfer of $42 thousand to this account from 204 Timber Development.

[5] Includes $8.5 million Supplemental Appropriation for Airport projects under Section 214.

> other side of the coin. We submit a highway program to create traffic–not a traffic count to create highways. We suggest a water control effort to attract new investments in property–not a program solely to protect present investments."

As a basic component of the strategy it proposed, PARC emphasized the need for a Development Highway System as the basic framework on which other investments in the program would be placed. Basically, however, the system was to link the Region to the nation:

> "Appalachia's penetration by an adequate transportation network is the first requisite for its full participation in industrial America. We recommend the construction of a development highway system comprising: New long-distance or intercity routes built to high-type primary standards and capable of improvement to higher standards to improve access into and within the region by upgrading existing roads and by constructing new sections where necessary. Overall design and corridor location criteria of the proposed development system should be formulated by the Appalachian Regional Commission as its first order of business . . ."

In recommending both a strategy and a program, however, PARC recognized that a truly comprehensive and effective program would have to evolve from experience and from the Region itself. It described its program recommendations only as "quick-start," its proposed strategy as "only a beginning":

> "It should be noted that we have not created a complete plan for Appalachia–a document setting forth in great detail a complete range of actions needed. Rather, we have felt that there were two concurrent steps essential to form the basis upon which the complete program could be created. These two basic actions would provide for:

> "1. An immediate, or short-run, investment to provide basic facilities and programs not provided in the past but which are essential to the growth of the region and opportunity for its people.
>
> "2. A regional organization to allow maximum use of both existing and new resources in a continuing development effort.
>
> ". . . This cannot be stressed too strongly–these program recommendations are not to be regarded as providing a definitive solution for the many-sided Appalachian problem. That solution can come about only with the full engagement of the free enterprise potential in this large region so rich in human and natural resources. Moreover, progress can be realized only through the coordinated effort of a regional development organization, working with State and local development units, with research and demonstration centers, and with multiple State and Federal agencies."
>
> Congress adopted the PARC recommendations explicitly in the Appalachian legislation that followed.

The new "regional development organization" was to become, with passage of the Appalachian Act in 1965, the Appalachian Regional Commission, a new political structure.

A NEW POLITICAL STRUCTURE

There were many proposals concerning the best political structure for administering Appalachian development. One early recommendation was to create a "special authority" or "public corporation" which, together with local development corporations, might be granted authority to acquire land and raise revenues. Such a "special authority approach" was ultimately rejected. Concerns in Congress and among the Governors over the unresponsiveness of such authorities to public opinion and elected bodies in the past cast doubt on the wisdom of such an approach to a mission as broad as the proposed regional development program.

Instead, a unique new political structure comprised of the constitutional elements of the Federal system was proposed. Governor William M. Scranton of Pennsylvania, in advocating such an approach, argued:

> **"We believe that the Commission, which should decide what actions to take at Federal, State, and local levels, should be composed of the Governor (or his appointee) of each State and a full-time special assistant of the President . . . Because such a Commission . . . would be subject to direct and ongoing attention by the President, this structure would facilitate the urgently needed coordination and acceleration of existing and new Federal, State, and local programs. It would involve minimum delay and expense."**

Thus, the Appalachian experiment was to be a venture in reconciling approaches and adopting overall strategies and allocations of resources in partnership between levels of government rather than by fiat of the national government.

The new regional institution was envisioned not as a new central authority, but as a framework for existing authorities to coordinate their efforts and develop policies in partnership. The Commission was not to become a new bureaucracy, but a device for making more effective use of existing agencies; it was to be a "broker" for bringing resources together, developing joint plans, allocating resources, and assuring a comprehensive perspective in the management of the many specialized programs that would inevitably be involved in Appalachian development. It also provided the necessary scale for action. PARC observed:

> **"We have recognized two extremes of size which the new organization must serve; the bigness of the total region, the smallness of the local jurisdiction. The approach and the structure must be regional to encompass the diversity of problems which are found in so large a region. It must also be able to assist the States' efforts to aid the multitude of local development units which alone can carry out the arduous, day-by-day work of development.**

"The new developmental organization must also perform the vital function of coordinating the many programs that are now conducted in the region by Federal, state, and local agencies. This coordinating role will not be backed by any sanctions, for none are needed. There have been countless past examples of successful cooperation in meeting a specific problem, but in many instances, governmental units cannot spare the funds or the personnel essential to a well-planned, interagency or intergovernmental cooperative effort."

IV. THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

The Appalachian Regional Commission, created under the Appalachian Regional Development Act, first met on April 19, 1965. New York had been added to the list of participating states during the passage of the Act through Congress. In 1967, by Act of Congress, Mississippi joined the Commission. Attending the Commission's first meeting were the Federal Cochairman, appointed by the President, and the Governors of the Appalachian States. In this conference, the Governors agreed that they would serve as the State Members of the Commission. They agreed to appoint representatives and alternate members from their States who would assist with Commission duties and attend regular Commission meetings.

They also established a unique new position, that of States' Regional Representative, whose salary was paid entirely by the States and who was responsible for representing the States in the continuing operations of the Commission.

The Commission, in its first several meetings, established its general objectives and approved employment of a staff to be financed for the first two years entirely with federal funds, and, beginning in 1967, jointly by the federal government and the member states.

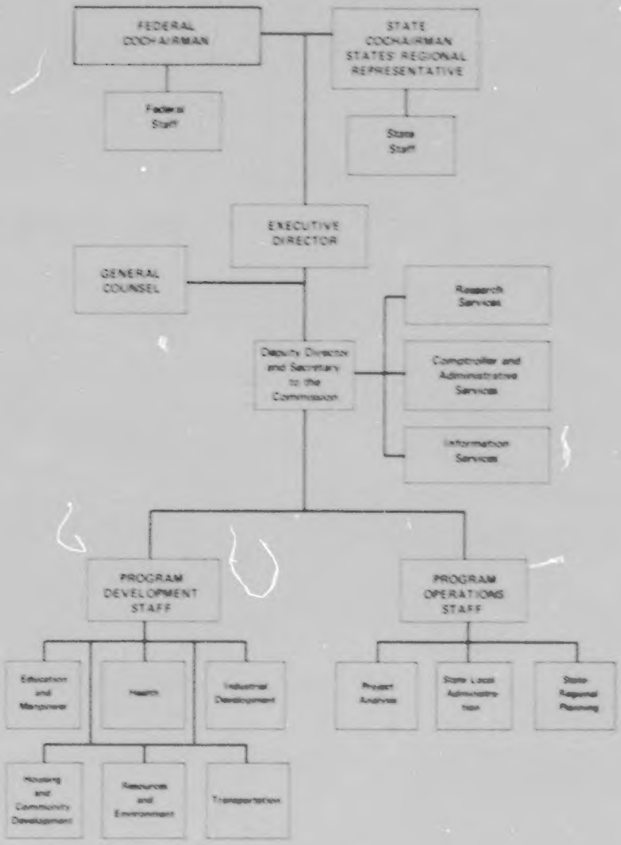
STRUCTURE AND OPERATION OF THE COMMISSION

All formal Commission actions require the affirmative vote of the Federal Cochairman and a majority of the State Members. The states have authorized the States' Regional Representative to provide the states' approval on most Commission actions taken between Commission meetings. Program and project proposals may not be brought before the Commission for action except by the Governor of the state affected or his representative.

The main responsibilities of the Appalachian Regional Commission are:

- *To develop, on a continuing basis, comprehensive and coordinated plans and programs for the development of the Region.*

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
STAFF STRUCTURE


FEDERAL COCHAIRMAN
STATE COCHAIRMAN STATES' REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE
Federal Staff
State Staff
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
GENERAL COUNSEL
Research Services
Deputy Director and Secretary to the Commission
Comptroller and Administrative Services
Information Services
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT STAFF
PROGRAM OPERATIONS STAFF
Education and Manpower
Health
Industrial Development
Project Analysis
State Local Administration
State Regional Planning
Housing and Community Development
Resources and Environment
Transportation

- *To implement these plans through financial assistance, provided under the Act, for appropriate programs and projects.*
- *To provide technical assistance to the states and local development districts in implementing the Appalachian program.*
- *To serve as the focal point for coordination of Federal and state efforts in Appalachia.*
- *To sponsor and initiate research on problems facing the Region.*

A small Federal staff of 10 persons and a state staff of five persons serve the Federal and state partners in the Commission.

The Commission's Federal-state staff numbers slightly more than 100 persons.

Under the Executive Director, the staff is responsible for assisting the Commission in carrying out the Appalachian Act. Duties within the staff are assigned as follows:

- *Executive Staff: General Counsel, Deputy Director (Secretary to the Commission), Administration, and Information Services.*
- *Planning and Evaluation: Advanced Planning, Research, and Information Management.*
- *Program Development: Health, Education, Child Development, Youth Development, Transportation and Community Development, Environment and Resources, and Intergovernmental Administration.*
- *Program Operations: Project development and analysis and technical assistance to states and local development districts.*

V. THE STATES

The states have been assigned many of the principal responsibilities under the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

The Governors are responsible for developing many of the basic plans and programs and establishing priorities within their states for implementation of the program.

They are responsible for designating the areas of significant potential for future growth where public investments under the program will be concentrated.

Commission decisions concerning financial assistance are made by the following process:

1. Each state determines its priorities and program emphasis within the overall policies and strategies adopted by the Appalachian Regional Commission, and sets them forth in an annual State Appalachian Development Plan.

2. In these same plans, each state determines, on the basis of social and economic analysis, where future growth is most likely to occur and identifies these areas in its plan.

3. Also within the plan, each state determines where and upon what it will concentrate its investments in order to achieve the economic and social objectives under the Act.

4. Each Governor must decide how much financial assistance will be provided to a local applicant, based on the applicant's ability to pay.

STATE DISTRICTS

While there are many common goals and objectives among the states of the Appalachian Region, their strategies must be diverse in order to accurately reflect the differing needs from one section to another.

Alabama has placed heavy emphasis on the development of higher education facilities because of the important role which college education will play in the future development of the northern part of that state. It is one of the most rapidly growing areas of Appalachia and is developing a highly sophisticated technological base.

Appalachian Georgia has become one of the major centers of immigration into the Region. As a result, state priorities emphasize dealing with problems of rapid growth; in particular, control of water pollution in all the major watersheds of northern Georgia, development of large-scale housing in some of the centers where growth has been most substantial, development of community colleges at key locations, as well as a full network of vocational schools.

Kentucky's initial emphasis was upon construction of 38 vocational-technical schools. As that goal was close to achievement, the state shifted its emphasis to basic health services. A comprehensive health system is well underway in 16 southeastern Kentucky counties. The state is now developing plans for employment and service complexes including some new communities on the Appalachian Development Highways.

Maryland concentrated initially upon the development of health and education complexes in Hagerstown and Cumberland-Frostburg. The state's planning is now aimed at bringing about effective integration between the more rural areas and economic activity that is expected to occur along the new Appalachian Development Highway corridors.

Mississippi has placed initial heavy emphasis upon the development of a comprehensive employment, educational, and health complex at Starkville and Columbus. It is also developing public facilities in a key growth area centered on Tupelo.

New York has funded a network of 16 vocational and technical training centers in its Appalachian counties and has used Appalachian funds to develop a comprehensive plan for the 14-county region, the first such plan in New York State.

North Carolina placed early emphasis upon the development of vocational and technical centers and community colleges. In addition, the state has placed heavy emphasis upon a recreational plan because of the importance of the tourist economy in western North Carolina. It is one of the first three Appalachian states to establish a state-wide housing fund.

Ohio developed an approach to providing community facilities in its Appalachian area which is being studied for use in other parts of the Region. Ohio concentrated upon the development of vocational and technical facilities in southeastern Ohio and a comprehensive health system in one section of Appalachian Ohio. Appalachian investments are also being concentrated near Lucasville to help develop a new community which will serve as an economic extension of the important center of Portsmouth on an Appalachian Development Highway.

Pennsylvania's original objective was to establish area vocational and technical schools in all of its Appalachian attendance areas. It also concentrated efforts upon the renewal of some of the older industrial communities, with particular emphasis upon community facilities and housing. In addition, heavy emphasis in Pennsylvania has been placed upon the environmental reclamation of coal mining areas.

South Carolina has developed a plan designed to enhance the growth potential of its key growth corridors along Interstate 81 and within this corridor has developed both high school and post-secondary technical training facilities. In addition, the state has devoted substantial investments to the upgrading of higher education facilities in the same area. The rural mountain areas are being linked to these growth centers with a new unique highway designed to promote tourist traffic in the mountain areas, as well as commutation from the mountain areas to new jobs developing in the growth areas.

In Tennessee there has been particular concentration on the establishment of higher education facilities in the key centers of east Tennessee, while at the same time developing the growth potential of the smaller centers along the Interstate Highway System where future growth is expected to occur.

Virginia has been bent upon completing a network of vocational education facilities, community colleges, public health centers and hospitals. At one location on an Appalachian Development Highway, there has been high priority attached to development of a new employment complex.

West Virginia's most notable contribution to the Appalachian Program has been its pioneering development of the West Virginia State Housing Fund with Appalachian Regional Commission assistance. Appalachian funds are being used to develop early childhood education, and a comprehensive health program is being implemented in the southern coal fields. In addition, vocational education facilities are being constructed at various locations throughout the State.

The Appalachian Regional Program, through its emphasis on coordinated program development and management drawing on all available resources, has contributed to an awareness of the need to increase the planning and priority-setting capacity of state and local governments and to strengthen their program development and management ability. By directing attention to the total development needs of an area, the necessity to draw on all programs and avoid narrow categorical approaches was emphasized. The Governor or his State Representative or Alternate must approve all project and program assistance under the Appalachian Program and a state in accord with the Appalachian Development Plan. A definite focus is placed on the coordinated use of resources to meet regional needs. Through their membership in the Commission, the states are able to participate in decisions regarding allocation of Federal assistance among various program areas. They are then able to use the available funds in furtherance of a definite development policy.

Because of this opportunity, attention has been directed to the need for program management leadership by each state's chief executive, the Governor. The Appalachian Program, along with several other recent developments, has placed an added potential in the Governors' hands. In almost three-fourths of the Appalachian states, responsibility for administration of the Appalachian Program has been placed in a central management agency close to the Governor, either an office of Federal-state relations, a program development office, a department of administration in the Office of the Governor, or the state planning agency. The Appalachian Program assignment was generally accompanied by responsibility for several other program planning and coordination activities such as the law enforcement assistance, comprehensive health planning, poverty, and the outdoor recreation resources programs. The objective has been to assist Governors in overcoming the fragmented and dispersed administrative responsibility within their states.

While it is difficult to modify a traditional and long-standing dispersion of program management responsibility among a number of relatively independent agencies, frequently with their own sources of funding, the problem is recognized and progress is being made. On-going program planning and administration, related to specific objectives and bringing together a number of resources and agencies, is being attempted. By using his executive assistant as the State Representative, working closely with a Federal-state relations office, the Governor of one state has been able to work with department heads to further the accomplishment of Appalachian development objectives embodied in the State Development Plan. In another state, the Governor similarly has assigned his administrative assistant the State Representative's responsibility, permitting him to draw on Appalachian program resources in accomplishing program coordination. In several states, including Pennsylvania and Georgia, initial steps are being taken to extend the Appalachian development planning and management approach to the statewide planning process.

The effect of this program management approach has also been particularly apparent in several broad functional areas where new relationships have been established through the Governor's office. This has been true in several states in connection with education programs. In West Virginia, Kentucky, and Alabama, a new education planner has been appointed in the education department in the Governor's program development office to concentrate on regional education services and agencies, working in coordination with the state program development office involved in the Appalachian Program. In Virginia and North Carolina, regional education planning and evaluation staff has been added and in North Carolina a regional program conforming to the state-designated planning districts has been inaugurated to implement state planning objectives. In Ohio, the area vocational education schools are performing a similar function. In Kentucky, West Virginia, and North Carolina, the comprehensive health planning office or its staff is located in the same agency as the Appalachian Program and provides a direct liaison and tie with the Governor's office. There are now housing specialists on the staffs of the Appalachian office or the agency with Appalachian program responsibility in Alabama, Ohio, Kentucky, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Pennsylvania. This arrangement provides a focal point for state housing activities which formerly was lacking. Because of their location in a program development office in the Governor's office or in a community or economic development agency, the housing specialists are able to relate available state resources to housing needs.

At a time of great change in the relationships of Federal, state, and local governments and in a period of growing concern about the capacity of government to respond to public needs, the Appalachian Program has been assisting in the development of improved ways to make government an effective servant of the people.

VI. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

(Map on Inside Back Cover)

The administration of the Appalachian Regional program in the states has placed increasing emphasis upon local development districts as the logical extension of the Commission concept to local governments. The local development districts provide the means through which local governments, working together, can participate directly in the Appalachian program. The President's Appalachian Regional Commission Report recognized the need to bridge the span between the "bigness of the total region, the smallness of the local jurisdiction." PARC suggested that the approach and structure must include assistance for the local districts concerned with the day-by-day work of development. Congress confirmed this need in the Appalachian Regional Development Act by authorizing financial support to districts and directing the Commission to encourage the formation of local development districts. Provision is made for the certification by the Governors of districts qualified for assistance.

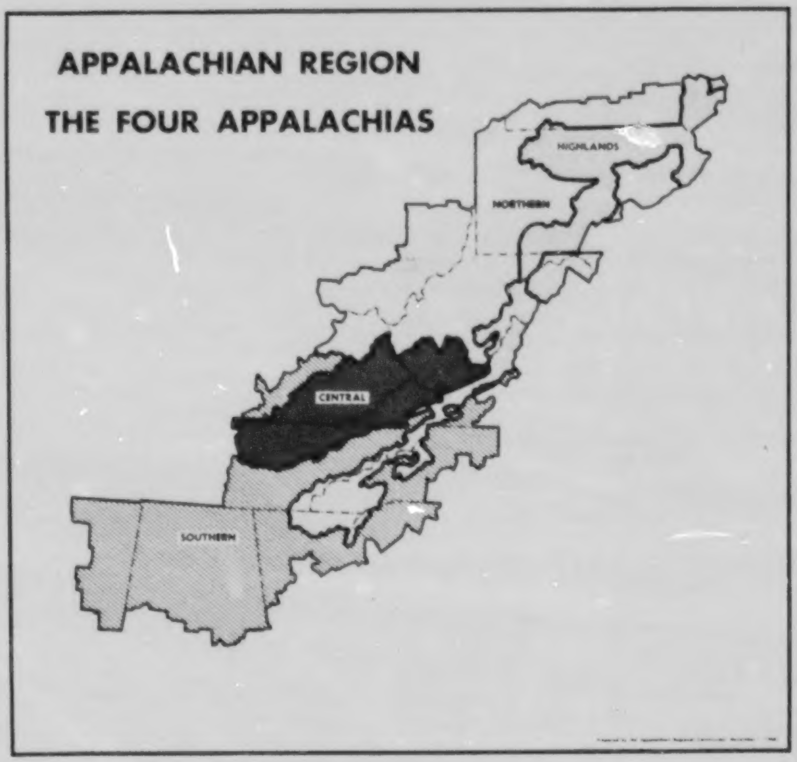
The recognized local development districts in the Appalachian region take a variety of forms. There are regional joint planning and development agencies, councils of governments, and nonprofit development commissions. However, they have in common a multi-county, multi-functional approach with provision for the participation of local governments and citizens from their area. They are the basic local organizations involved in planning and administering the Appalachian Development Program. They carry on a range of activities, including planning for areawide development; assistance to local governments and others in the development of proposals for joint undertakings and assistance in obtaining grant-in-aid support for them; research and studies of areawide resources, problems, and potentials; technical planning and research assistance to participating local governments; review of grant-in-aid proposals and coordination with local governments including the development of priorities for Appalachian-assisted projects; encouragement for companies and industries seeking to locate in their area. The districts serve as vehicles to encourage areawide cooperation and local cost-sharing of services. The Commission believes that multi-jurisdictional cost-sharing is about the only way rural jurisdictions with small populations will be able to afford to provide their people with quality services in the future.

In 11 of the Appalachian states, there are 53 locally-organized and operated local development districts of this type, covering all of the Appalachian portion of seven of the states. In one additional state, there is a Governor's Appalachian Council appointed from the Appalachian part of the state. Recently, particular attention has been directed to the need to avoid a multiplicity of local areawide planning jurisdictions and concentrate on one set of districts for as many local, state and Federal programs as possible. More than three-fourths of the Appalachian states have either established or taken initial action to establish a statewide system of planning districts and district organizations established within them to provide a coordinated method of relating local governments directly to state, regional, and national planning and development programs. Six of the states have enacted legislation providing for the establishment of a single statewide system of planning districts and local development district organizations. Four others have officially designated planning district boundaries but have not specifically tied these designations directly to officially-recognized district organizations conforming to the boundaries. In all ten of these Appalachian states, the Governors or legislatures in their official action establishing the statewide systems have indicated that the officially designated districts should be used to the greatest extent possible for local, state, and Federal programs calling for areawide approaches.

The local development districts within Appalachia have taken an increasingly active role in the administration of the program. They have responded to state and Commission programs and priorities by working with local governments in developing joint hospital and medical facilities projects; vocational and technical institutes; water and sewer projects; libraries; industrial parks and access roads; and housing projects. In turn, the districts have participated in the development of new programs which have been incorporated into state and Commission plans such as youth projects, regional education service agencies, solid waste disposal projects, and several coordinated urban or commercial developments.

Thus, the districts are helping to achieve continuing improvement in the economic and social development of the region, providing for a concerted attack on the continuing problems of the region, establishing a common base of knowledge and a set of programs that can be used by Federal and state agencies for the development of the region, and increasing the effectiveness of Federal and state programs for Appalachia.

With this progress so far, it is expected that by 1972 a full complement of development districts in Appalachia will be established and functioning.



APPALACHIAN REGION
THE FOUR APPALACHIAS

HIGHLANDS
NORTHERN
CENTRAL
SOUTHERN

VII. THE FOUR APPALACHIAS

To achieve the goals for development in Appalachia, different approaches are required in different areas. The 13-state region shares many common problems. Nevertheless, there are four distinct sub-areas with differing needs and potentials requiring somewhat different approaches to development.

SOUTHERN APPALACHIA

The first of these major sub-regions is Southern Appalachia, covering Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, and parts of Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia. Industrialization and urbanization are occurring here quite rapidly, converting the area from an agricultural economy to manufacturing and services. New production jobs are being generated in such fields as apparel, textiles, and food processing. While much of this growth has been initially low-wage and female-employing, several areas have already begun to diversify beyond these labor intensive industries.

The first priority in Southern Appalachia is the development of an educational system capable of providing a labor force competitive with that of the nation as a whole. While many states are attempting to strengthen primary and secondary education on their own, all the states have recognized the need under the Appalachian Program to provide high school and post-high school level vocational and technical education on a large scale for the apparent growth industries in the South. New industries now developing in Southern Appalachia also require professional personnel, and the states are concentrating on the development of higher educational opportunities relevant to those growth opportunities.

Second priority has been assigned to public facilities in the growing industrial communities where growth has come so rapidly that it threatens to choke itself off before the people can realize its full benefits. In such communities, Appalachian assistance is being used to develop a full complement of public facilities.

NORTHERN APPALACHIA

The second sub-region is Northern Appalachia, encompassing the southern tier of New York and most of the Allegheny Plateau area in

Pennsylvania, Maryland, northern West Virginia, and southern Ohio. This part of Appalachia has problems related to the transition from dependence on a coal-steel-railroad economy to new types of manufacturing and service employment. Primary emphasis has been placed upon post-high school and adult occupational training to facilitate this transition.

Many communities suffer from environmental problems, legacies of past industrial and mining activities, including mine drainage pollution, mine subsidence, blight from strip mining, and mine fires and flooding. Community renewal and environmental improvement are the most pressing needs for future growth. High priority has been given to solving environmental problems through the use of mine area restoration, water pollution control, housing assistance, supplemental grant funds, and other Federal and state programs.

In addition, a number of local governments in the area, with assistance under the Appalachian Act, are investigating organizational and financial reforms to improve their effectiveness.

APPALACHIAN HIGHLANDS

The third sub-region is the Appalachian Highlands, which begins near Mt. Oglethorpe in Georgia and extends through the Great Smoky, Blue Ridge, Allegheny, and Catskill Mountains. Covering parts of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, New York, North Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, the Highlands is a sparsely populated segment of Appalachia rich in scenic beauty and recreation potential and close to the heavily-populated metropolitan areas of the East, Midwest, and South. A special task force of four Federal agencies and 10 states, working through the Commission, has completed a general recreation development plan for the Highlands designed to provide jobs and income to the people of the area.

CENTRAL APPALACHIA

The last of the four major sub-regions is Central Appalachia, covering 60 counties in eastern Kentucky, southern West Virginia, southwestern Virginia, and northern Tennessee, where urbanization must be accelerated if adequate services and employment opportunities are to be developed for their million and a half people. Only 250,000 persons live in communities of more than 2,500. The choice is between faster growth of key communities or continued outmigration. Four initial priorities have been established: transportation, education, health, and concerted development of key communities in the area. The largest share of the Appalachian Development Highway System has been allocated to this rugged area. Heavy emphasis is being placed on high school and post-high school vocational and technical education and complementary facilities such as educational television and community colleges. The comprehensive health program, under Section 202 of the Appalachian Act, covers counties where 75 percent of the population in Central Appalachia lives. The four states have cooperated through the Commission in developing comprehensive proposals for the area's development.

VIII. GOALS AND STRATEGIES

Both the President's Appalachian Regional Commission and the Congress had made it clear that they intended the Appalachian Regional Commission to pursue a strategy of investment under which social, economic, and physical investments would be carefully phased and located so that they might help ultimately to produce a self-sustaining economy in the Appalachian Region.

It was recognized, of course, that while many problems and potentials are common to much of Appalachia, it is nonetheless a huge and highly diverse region. No regional "master plan" capable of being implemented within a reasonable length of time could possibly have been responsive to local desires or the varied needs that exist in each area. No overall plan could be devised until the local and state organizations needed to help produce such a plan were in existence. It is the states and local organizations that conceive most projects, raise the local or state revenues to help finance them, and administer their construction and operation. They must play a keystone role in planning Appalachia's future development.

For these reasons, differing responsibilities for Appalachian development planning were vested at each level of government where responsibilities for execution were most appropriate. The results of these efforts are brought together in each state's annual State Appalachian Development Plan.

During the first years of the Appalachian Regional Development Program, these plans were necessarily preoccupied with implementing new programs authorized under the Act. As the program has progressed, however, knowledge of local aspirations, area potentials, and regional needs has advanced so that regional and State Plans concern themselves increasingly with truly comprehensive efforts aimed at developing a self-sustaining economy in Appalachia.

URBAN AND RURAL GROWTH

Building upon the earlier recommendations of PARC, four basic assumptions underlie the strategic principles for urban and rural development finally adopted by the Appalachian Regional Commission:

1. Substantial investment in the health and skills of the people in Appalachia is required because—in the language of one of the early Commission statements on the subject—"without investments in the health and skills of the people, resources would remain inert and capital would never appear."

2. The location of the region between the major metropolitan regions of the eastern U.S. makes it possible to integrate much of the Appalachian economy with the national mainstream by strengthening transportation ties with major national economic centers through construction of an Appalachian Development Highway System. At the same time, commutation to new jobs and services will improve within the region itself.

3. Development of a self-sustaining regional economy requires a growth strategy which recognized the relationship between urbanization and the potential for growth—urban and rural—in a local area. Local strategies of investment must recognize the need for developing new patterns of rural and urban development.

4. Public services and facilities, if properly placed, can provide the necessary support for most private investments in manufacturing plants and services. A proper investment strategy must be attuned to that relationship and place highest priority upon those public investments in each area most likely to push the area economy over the threshold of growth. The strategy for these physical investments must be correlated with investments in health, education, and transportation.

FUTURE EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IN APPALACHIA

To efficiently develop the growth potential of Appalachia, it was also necessary for the Commission, the states, and the local districts to discover what public investments would be directly relevant to the needs of the private sector in each area in order that each might achieve its potentials for future growth.

After careful deliberation, the Commission concluded:

1. That major employment growth in Appalachia, as in the nation, will be in the service sector of the economy, though employment will

rest on manufacturing and extractive activities which export to the rest of the nation and world markets.

2. That this future employment growth, by definition, will be closely related to urbanization, though the form and character of that urbanization may differ in the future from what we know today;

3. That the Region is substantially underurbanized compared to the rest of the country, and that it therefore lacks both the service base and the concentrations of population required to support modern economic development; and

4. That modern transportation and technology has substantially changed the economic geography of the United States (and thus of Appalachia), enlarging effective markets, service areas, and commuting sheds.

A lack of services means Appalachia must purchase them from outside the Region. This means that wages earned in a manufacturing job are spent outside the Region and do not contribute as much to the Region's growth as they could if spent inside. In many communities money spent for services is spent outside for lack of adequate services in the community itself. And the relative shortage of services adversely affects the Region's ability to compete for new jobs.

A principal component of the Appalachian strategy is, therefore, to strengthen selectively those communities, either existing or to be created, which on the basis of performance, location and potential are the ones most likely to grow as service centers for the region.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

Such an approach was mandated in the directive contained in the Appalachian Regional Development Act itself. The Commission was instructed to "concentrate its investments in areas with a significant potential for future growth where the return on public dollars invested will be the greatest."

The report of the House Committee on Public Works elaborated:

> **"This language is intended to direct the Appalachian Commission and those agencies charged with the implementation of**

> the Appalachian program to allocate funds to locations which show promise for future economic growth. It would be obviously impossible to ask this Congress to appropriate the funds necessary to bring every single location in Appalachia up to acceptable economic standards. While such an objective would be a worthy one, Federal dollar resources are obviously insufficient to accomplish such a task.
>
> "Since the primary aim of this Act is to stimulate and foster economic growth in the Appalachian Region, it is appropriate for the Commission to be guided by the criteria set forth in Section 224 which stress the potential for future growth. Here also the Commission will be guided by the assumption that the individual States are best qualified to determine in their respective areas the locations of significant potential for economic growth."

The report of the Senate Committee on Public Works further elaborated by pointing out the need to take a regional approach within each commuting area so that rural jurisdictions could pool their resources in building quality schools and hospitals and in providing access for their citizens to nearby jobs:

> "This is regionalism, whether it be the regionalism of towns and counties banded together or the regionalism of states banded together. In either case–both of which are provided for in this Act–a fundamental principle must be that, when the smallest units have pooled their resources *to plan* how to overcome economic stagnation, they have the flexibility to decide for themselves which can do them the most good . . . This means that if the people of several depressed counties freely agree that it is to their advantage to have a neighboring prosperous county be the location for a new regional medical center, it can be presumed that this is the most economic and potentially helpful decision for those several counties, and that this decision best assures that the expenditure of public funds will produce the desired results."

In directing the Appalachian Regional Commission to take such an approach to regional development, the Congress had made a dramatic break with past approaches to rural development. It recognized that the automobile and modern technology have drastically changed the conditions under which rural people live in the United States, i.e., that fewer people will be employed in agriculture and mining and that more will be employed in manufacturing and services. In addition, thanks to the automobile and improved roads, they can reach jobs and services each day 20 miles or so away.

The Commission recognized that while a restructuring of rural life is necessary if rural people are to be given the social and economic opportunities to which they are entitled, the nation's metropolitan areas are also breaking down. It recognized that many metropolitan areas have grown too large and that rural inmigration to the cities since the end of World War II contributed to the problems of the central cities.

After careful consideration of all the facts, the Commission concluded that it should attempt to divert the flow of rural migrants away from metropolitan areas outside of Appalachia and toward growth opportunities in the Region itself.

The Commission determined that it would place particular emphasis upon improving the health and skills of rural residents in Appalachia in order that they could compete for the new employment opportunities expected to develop in the growth areas of the Region.

GENERAL GOALS

The overall goals can be summarized, therefore, as follows:

1. SOCIAL GOAL–Provide the people of Appalachia with the health and skills they require to compete for opportunity wherever they choose to live.

2. ECONOMIC GOAL–To develop in Appalachia a self-sustaining economy capable of supporting the people with rising incomes, improving standards of living, and increasing employment opportunities.

IX. IMPROVING THE HEALTH AND SKILLS OF PEOPLE

Fundamental to the development of Appalachia is improvement of the health and skills of the people themselves. Through better health and education, all the citizens of the region will be able to compete for opportunity on an equal footing. And improvements in the quality of the Appalachian labor force will provide one of the basic prerequisites for regional growth.

Many problems stand in the way of such improvements. Neither finances nor manpower are sufficient to accomplish all at once. Instead, the Commission has been compelled to approach the multitude of difficulties systematically much as if we were building a house—first the foundation, then the floor, then the walls and roof, and finally the interior.

AN APPALACHIAN LIFETIME

In approaching the problems of education and the health the Commission came to think in terms of an Appalachian's lifetime.

Through his life an Appalachian citizen requires certain services and certain opportunities, which because of this region's unique history he may be denied through no fault of his own. It is the Commission's task to help make certain that in the future he has access to those services and those opportunities in order that he may fully participate in the life of his country and of his region and realize the full limits of his own potential.

From the day he is born until the day he formally enters school, an Appalachian child looks primarily to his family for his early learning, for his nutrition, for the environment in which he develops.

In all too many instances, he is born into a family and a home which cannot afford to provide all the early stimuli and support he needs to get off to a good start. If Appalachia's problems are to be solved, a major share of attention must be addressed to the special problems of children.

But even if, under such an effort, the Commission were to succeed in solving all the environmental, social, nutritional and other deficiencies from which Appalachian children suffer in their early years, its efforts would be for naught if at the same time there were no attempt to provide the range of educational opportunities that that same child will require in order to fulfill his potential.

As many young people in Appalachia approach the later years of high school, many feel they look out upon a world of hopelessness with few opportunities for a decent future. Others look at their training in school and see little applicability in it – and so they drop out.

Others have hopes for advanced education, only to find themselves handicapped in gaining access to a decent higher education because they cannot afford it or because none is available close to home, or because their education has been insufficient to enable them to compete for admission. And so a considerable part of the Commission's attention has to be concentrated upon the youth of the Region in and out of school.

To solve their problem, a regional economy must be developed that can provide them with the kinds of job opportunities to which they are entitled. They must be provided with the kinds of training, vocational and technical, that will give them skills that are relevant to the jobs for which they expect to compete. As they go to work they will insist upon decent wages, good homes, still better opportunities for their own children, adequate health services, and a sound environment in which to live.

ESTABLISHING PRIORITIES

In setting priorities, the Commission first had to anticipate the large number of young people soon to graduate or possibly drop out from high school who might not become full contributors to regional and national development unless prompt steps were taken to improve their education. Hence, the first educational priority: to improve vocational and technical training.

Improvement of health conditions had to be undertaken simultaneously. Appalachia faced the difficult test of trying to devise ways by which new health services could be provided effectively to the Region's people.

It took two years to devise an approach that could be agreed upon. It took another year for the local health councils to get the initial plans prepared to make it possible for the Commission to begin funding projects. Not until August, 1968, did the first substantial health programs get launched in demonstration areas. They are now well underway. New approaches to the delivery of health services and the process of health planning being demonstrated in Appalachia are paying dividends in the Region. The program also points to ways in which other areas of the nation can improve the planning, organization and delivery of health services, particularly in more rural sections.

Recognizing that a healthy population is essential for success in regional development, Congress authorized a demonstration health program under Section 202 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

Under Section 202, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare is authorized to make three types of grants after approval by the Appalachian Regional Commission: planning grants of up to 75 percent of total cost; construction and equipment grants of up to 80 percent; and grants for up to 100 percent of operating costs for the first two years of a project, and up to 75 percent of such costs for each of the following three years.

Since funds for the program were limited, the Appalachian Regional Commission decided to concentrate support in a limited number of areas. Twelve demonstration health areas, varying in size from three to 16 counties and located in 12 Appalachian states, have been designated.

X. HEALTH

THE PLAN

Prior to designation by the Commission, each proposed demonstration area was required to submit a comprehensive plan covering all aspects of health care in the area. These health development plans, which have been updated annually, represent the best judgment of local, public, and private leaders as to how present facilities and resources are to be used in the overall health system. Since each demonstration area faced different problems and had different resources, each represents a variation in the way those problems are being relieved.

Commission grants have been authorized for a wide variety of projects, ranging from general hospitals and ambulatory clinics to systems of communications and transportation needed to reach patients in outlying areas and health manpower training.

Dental health is taken into the rural communities in Appalachian South Carolina via a mobile unit, complete with dentist, nurse and hygienist, and all necessary equipment.

DENTAL DIVISION

COORDINATION

The Appalachian health program enlists the Appalachian Regional Commission, the U.S. Health Services and Mental Health Administration, the states, and local health councils in developing solutions to the Region's health problems.

Too often in the past there has been insufficient coordination between the public and private organizations furnishing health services. Public medical services have traditionally been organized to fill gaps in the private system, but liaison between the two sectors has frequently been sporadic or nonexistent. As a result, in many communities overlaps or new gaps have appeared without being recognized. In the Appalachian demonstration health areas an effort is being made to end this inefficient use of scarce resources through the operations of the local health councils. These councils are composed of public officials, interested citizens, physicians, dentists, hospital administrators, and specialists in the field of public and private health care. Thus, in the Section 202 program multi-county demonstration health areas have been organized to plan and, if necessary, implement, comprehensive health services by combining public and private resources into a master plan administered by a federal-state-local partnership.

The wide range of projects undertaken in the health demonstration areas is illustrated by the following summary of some of these projects.

HEALTH MANPOWER

In Ohio, 48 licensed practical nurses are enrolled in a training program which has already graduated 16, all of whom are now employed in the Ohio demonstration area. This is the only nursing education facility within a 50-mile radius.

A paramedical training program at Clinch Valley College in Virginia's demonstration health area has enrolled 26 scholarship students in the nursing, medical technology, and medical secretarial fields.

In Georgia, the 12-county demonstration area has been engaged for 18 months in a project aimed at attracting local high school and junior college students to health careers.

Health manpower needs throughout the Region are beginning to be met with graduates of courses designed to teach students to be health personnel, thus helping to relieve the heavy load on the Region's few physicians.

During 1970, the Commission [illegible] problems.

The Commission [illegible] Program [illegible]

[illegible] the Commission [illegible] Student American Medical Association [illegible] Appalachia [illegible]

[illegible] Appalachia in 1971.

(The Commission is also helping to reduce the health manpower problem through its supplemental grants under Section 214 by sharing in the costs of building and equipping higher education facilities offering training in health fields, and, under Section 214 and Section 211, by helping to build vocational and technical schools which are used to train a variety of technicians and other auxiliary health workers. In the hospitals constructed with Appalachian assistance under Section 214 and Section 202, physicians, nurses, and other health workers will not only provide services but also will receive training.

(Typical of technical training projects underway in the region with Section 214 aid are South Carolina's paramedical programs at Greenville and Spartanburg, where 233 students are studying to be X-ray technicians, physical therapy assistants, medical records and mental health technicians, and medical laboratory assistants. Expansion of the medical laboratory assistant program and additional programs for dental assistants and medical secretaries have been proposed.)

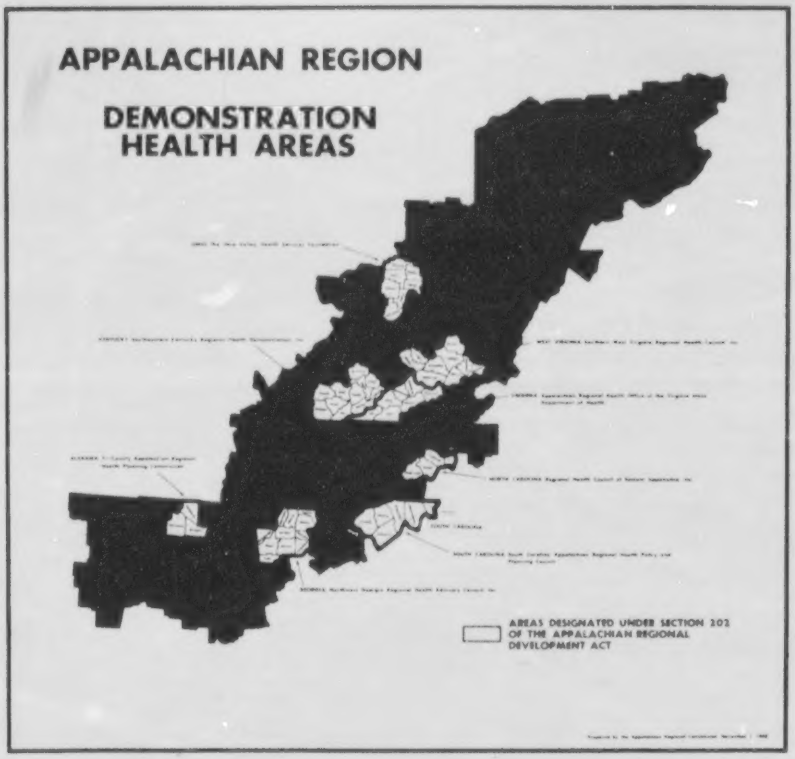
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

In many demonstration areas, Section 202 funds have been used to expand the programs of public health agencies. New clinics have been added, and existing ones expanded. Screening programs have been undertaken to detect disease and refer the ill for treatment. Staffs are recruited, hired and trained for health education. Programs in maternal and child care, family planning and nutrition are being offered.

In West Virginia's nine-county area, where infant mortality is high, prenatal, family-planning and health-screening clinics funded by the Commission are now in operation. Over 23,000 children and 2,800 adults have been screened for heart defects. An immunization program has screened and, when necessary, vaccinated 110,868 children against smallpox, mumps, rubella, tetanus and diphtheria.

In Virginia, 35 clinics, five of them for family planning, are being established in the seven demonstration counties. Local physicians are serving in the clinics.

North Carolina includes pediatric, planned parenthood, mental health, and nutritional clinics in its program.



APPALACHIAN REGION

DEMONSTRATION HEALTH AREAS

AREAS DESIGNATED UNDER SECTION 202 OF THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACT

HOME HEALTH SERVICES

In a time of rapidly rising hospital costs, it is essential to find sound alternatives to putting patients in expensive acute-care beds if the alternatives are medically advisable. One such option is care by competent nurses and other health personnel provided to the patient at home. This may be offered to the convalescent, who then does not need to remain in the hospital once he is past the acute stage, to the chronically ill, and to pediatric patients.

Kentucky has established a home health services network reaching 16 counties and linked to medical centers by an emergency communications system. The home health system is becoming self-supporting through fees, medicare, medicare, medicaid, and other services.

DENTAL HEALTH

In some areas of Appalachia, dentists are in shorter supply than physicians, and many persons are without any dental care. Severe dental disorders plague many children. Commission grants for dental services generally focus on school-age children. Fluoridation has also been undertaken with Appalachian grants. Training of dental technicians is also supported by Section 202 grants.

In West Virginia's demonstration area, more than 2,300 children of school age have now seen a dentist, over 600 of them for the first time. More than 300 had never owned a toothbrush.

SPEECH AND HEARING

Impediments to speech and hearing are a barrier to learning and are therefore especially important to school-age children. If untreated because undetected, these handicaps may persist into adult life and permanently reduce productivity of the sufferer.

Georgia's demonstration area has recruited staff, equipment, and facilities for a comprehensive speech and learning diagnostic and treatment program, the first in the area. Children in the first and fourth grades have been tested for speech and learning defects, and high school

Sophisticated equipment makes speech and hearing therapy effective for the many Appalachians that suffer communicative disorders. In the above photograph the patient (behind the glass) is responding to electronic sounds that the operator makes with the equipment.

students needing speech therapy will also be examined. The speech and hearing center in Rome, Georgia, diagnoses and treats patients of all ages residing in the surrounding rural area. Treatment includes teaching stroke victims how to speak again, fitting hearing aids and overcoming speech impediments and other related disorders.

Alabama tested 4,800 school children in Lauderdale County for hearing and speech problems and referred those needing care to public health centers or private physicians.

MENTAL HEALTH

Appalachia has lacked facilities to care for emotionally ill children and adults and mentally retarded children. Early diagnosis and treatment of mental illness is important if permanent or disabling illness is to be prevented. In the Alabama demonstration area, a complete network of facilities for treating the mentally ill has been funded.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Demonstration health areas have undertaken environmental health programs as part of the development of comprehensive services. There have been analyses to determine the most effective way to provide sanitary water supplies and sewage treatment in relatively rural areas with large, but dispersed, populations. Solid waste disposal projects are operating in connection with the adoption of local ordinances to control waste collection and sanitary land fills. Land fills are a major means of eliminating breeding grounds for rats, flies, and other disease carriers, as well as of ending a physical blemish.

Georgia has a solid waste land fill program on 17 sites, serving a population of some 325,000. In its initial year of operation, it was estimated that over two million cubic yards of waste was removed.

EMERGENCY CARE

Rugged terrain, isolated hamlets separated from medical facilities by poor roads and long distances, few physicians—all make an emergency health services network essential in Appalachia. In Kentucky, a full emergency communications, transportation, and home health services network has been established.

INTENSIVE CARE

In very serious injuries (usually involving motor vehicle accidents and the like) or in cases of heart attacks, patients may require concentrated medical and nursing care. Costly monitoring equipment to chart the patient's vital signs is necessary to follow the patient's condition as he progresses towards a state of recovery or lapses back.

Several cardiac-intensive care units have been established with Section 202 assistance in the Region.

AN ASSESSMENT

In assessing the worth of a program, it is essential first to know its objectives.

> "The purpose of the demonstration health program" the Commission had declared, "is to improve the general health of the Appalachian area, to increase the availability of health services, and to demonstrate that it is possible to make available modern, comprehensive health care in a variety of regions in Appalachia, with careful evaluation of each demonstration health project . . . It is the intention of the Commission . . . to demonstrate new approaches to meeting the health needs of the region and assisting in its overall development."

During the spring and summer of 1970, the Commission sent evaluators to the demonstration areas to assess the activities of nine health councils in guiding the demonstration projects.

Reports of the evaluators on individual areas when taken together provide a composite picture of the process underway as a result of the program.

> "It is the opinion of the evaluators that the council has had a major impact on improving health care in the area. It has gotten the health people of the area together for the first time; it has heightened public awareness of the area's health needs; it has created a planning unit which may be in operation long after the demise of the Appalachian Regional Commission."

* * *

> "The council and staff, through good staff, through good management and administration of grants received, have built a firm structure of community support. All the counties but one will soon have adequate health centers. The solid waste program is a wonderful accomplishment, and the expansion of two hospitals will complete the regional building program. Health manpower and recruiting programs are well underway. Day-care training centers have made a good start on providing a service that the mothers and families of the children can certainly appreciate . . . Several individuals told us that the Commission was the first government program to deliver what local people requested."

* * *

"Many people are now involved in the process of health planning. Some local leaders who are not health providers are being educated to think about such things as regionalization of health services and health facilities. As a result of discussions in the council, the delegates from at least two counties now realize that they can't afford to operate, or staff, a hospital."

* * *

"The first goal of the council's planning effort clearly was to break down the isolation surrounding the various health components in the area. It may be that the providers would have gotten together on their own eventually, but surely not as rapidly as they have nor, perhaps, with so firm a commitment to regionalization as now appears to be developing. . . ."

* * *

"Two of the greatest accomplishments of the council have been the establishment of a well-staffed public health department, for which there will probably be substantial support in the future, and the enactment of enabling legislation to allow the counties to tax themselves for health purposes . . ."

XI. EDUCATION AND MANPOWER

On advice from its Educational Advisory Committee, the Commission adopted six general priorities for dealing with educational problems in Appalachia:

1. Develop job-relevant technical and vocational training opportunities.

2. Form multi-jurisdictional educational cooperatives to h[illegible]cilitate the area-sharing of school services by initiating a selected number of such cooperative arrangements in various parts of the region.

3. Within the framework of the local educational cooperatives, upgrade the quantity and quality of teachers in Appalachia.

4. Also within the cooperatives, promote the development of early childhood education.

5. Provide improved occupational information and guidance.

6. Promote comprehensive state planning for educational improvement.

The Commission subsequently adopted a seventh priority: to develop new approaches to the training of manpower from rural areas.

Vocational education programs at Appalachian Regional Commission-funded schools are designed to have job-relevant curricula, especially in areas where the demand for skilled persons exceeds the supply.

VOCATIONAL EMPHASIS

Since 1965, the Commission has made its first priority development of high school and post-high school vocational and technical training facilities in Appalachia adequate to the Region's needs. By June 30, 1970, 260 vocational-technical schools had been approved for assistance with $104 million in Appalachian funds. The impact of these investments has been substantial.

HIGH SCHOOL VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In 1966, 1,147,656 students were enrolled in Appalachian high schools. Twenty-nine percent were enrolled in vocational education. In 1969, the enrollment in grades 9–12 in Appalachia was 1,297,500, and 34.6 percent were in vocational education. Thus, while secondary enrollments rose approximately 13 percent, secondary vocational education enrollments rose approximately 34 percent.

It requires about two years for a new vocational school to show an initial impact. That first impact came in 1969, when enrollments in Appalachian secondary vocational education classes rose 13.6 percent, slightly over twice the annual rate of the nation. More significantly, the Region contributed 23.4 percent to the rise in secondary vocational education enrollments in the nation.

POST-HIGH SCHOOL TECHNICAL TRAINING

But vocational education involves more than secondary schools. Post-secondary students and adults require training as well.

In 1966, the secondary schools of Appalachia enrolled 71 percent of all those in the Region taking vocational education. For the non-Appalachian portion of the country, the comparable rate was 49 percent. Thus, the Commission was faced not only with the problem of assisting Appalachian youths in high school, but also with trying to improve the opportunities for post-high school groups. Data for 1969 indicate that the Region is shifting, albeit slowly, toward the enrollment patterns of the rest of the nation. While secondary enrollments increased approximately 34 percent between 1966 and 1969, post-secondary enrollments in Appalachia rose approximately 110 percent, and part-time enrollments rose 67 percent. These rates of increase were two to three times, respectively, greater than for the non-Appalachian United States.

IMPACT OF APPALACHIAN-ASSISTED VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

In providing grants, the Commission has required that the vocational programs support the needs of the area's labor market, or that of the Region or nation.

In 1969, 9,392 students graduated from facilities that the Commission had funded; 5,503 of these were available for job placement following graduation. Of these 5,503, 92 percent found jobs, which compares favorably with the 91 percent nationally who found jobs. However, relatively fewer Appalachian students continued their education in full-time school, and relatively more entered the Armed Forces.

In 1966, 62 percent of the Appalachian enrollment in secondary vocational education was in programs supplying 5 percent of the jobs projected for 1975. In other words, secondary vocational education was primarily oriented to a non-existent and declining job market; only 38 percent of the enrollments were in programs where 95 percent of the jobs were expected. By Fiscal Year 1969, however, the Appalachian enrollment in non-relevant job training programs had dropped to 56 percent and the enrollment in job-relevant programs had risen to 44 percent from the previous 38 percent. This shift seems significant for a four-year period.

Significant, too, is the enrollment pattern in the facilities that the Commission has assisted in funding. Enrollments in agriculture- and home economics-oriented curricula have been dramatically reduced, while enrollments in such programs as office occupations, technical education, and trades and industry have been significantly increased.

This shift has occurred not only at the secondary level but also at the post-secondary and adult levels. Commission-assisted facilities have provided for approximately 21 percent (24,087) of the increase in secondary vocational enrollments between 1966 and 1969. Of this 24,087, approximately 80 percent of the students were in job-relevant curricula. Enrollment in Commission-assisted facilities accounted for 52 percent of the increase in technical education and 55 percent of the rise in trades and industry.

In 1966, the secondary vocational schools of Appalachia were furnishing about 25 percent of the employees annual job openings in the Region; in 1969, these schools were furnishing 40 percent. This momentum is expected to continue, barring unexpected and sharp decreases in employment opportunities.

IMPACT ON STATES AND LOCALITIES

Between 1966 and 1969, there was a combined Federal-state-local expenditure in Appalachia of $243,000,000 to build and equip vocational-technical education facilities, resulting in the addition of 118,000 new spaces at an average cost of $2,060 per space. Since the average vocational-technical program lasts two years, over a 40-year period approximately 20 students would occupy each of the 118,000 new spaces, which means that the cost of the facilities (physical plant and equipment) would average $103 per student. A worker with a vocational-technical education would probably pay this much in additional income taxes within a few years after receiving the training which allows him to fill a better-paying job.

EDUCATIONAL COOPERATIVES

Appalachia has many educational needs in addition to vocational and technical education. These needs spring in part from the declining tax base in many jurisdictions where there has been substantial outmigration and economic decline. They also result from the rugged topography and dispersed population, which make small schools unavoidable in many areas.

One solution to such problems is for a number of school districts to join together in area cooperatives to share the costs of certain school services and to improve the quality of educational opportunities and provide adequate occupational information and guidance to students.

A study by the Commission of Appalachian teachers in 1970 indicated that the Region's teachers, on the average, are neither as well trained nor as well paid as those in the rest of the United States. Appalachian students who go to college to train as teachers have tended, for financial and other reasons, to attend colleges close to home; the majority of them leave the Region after graduation. Few Appalachian states have kindergartens or any form of early childhood education programs which reach most youngsters. High drop-out rates in Appalachia can be traced in part to early experiences of disadvantaged children in school, compounded in later years by the apparent irrelevance of the academic curriculum to the world of work, and still further by the fact that so many Appalachian parents are poorly educated themselves.

The objective of the educational cooperatives will be to deal with such problems in a systematic way. During 1970, the Commission provided $918,882 in planning funds to 13 local areas to plan and begin implementing such cooperatives. Early childhood education programs, drop-out prevention, curriculum development and teacher in-service training are receiving primary emphasis in these cooperatives.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Through June 30, 1970, the Commission has provided $38.4 million toward the construction costs of 135 higher education facilities.

Much of this assistance has been used to establish community colleges in several parts of the Region.

Clemson University in South Carolina has received assistance for classroom and research facilities. A training facility for paramedical personnel was assisted at the University of Alabama.

The University of Kentucky is operating a field professorship program as a component of the Commission's health program in eastern Kentucky. Fifteen colleges and universities are providing assistance to the educational cooperatives and local development districts.

THE MULDROW COOPER LIBRARY

Construction of modern facilities, like the new research building above, are funded through the Region by the Appalachian Regional Commission.

MANPOWER

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Department of Labor is funding a companion effort for urban areas in such cities as Chattanooga and Knoxville under the same program.)

The project, which began in October, 1969, was designed to find out whether the disadvantaged residents of the 60 Central Appalachian counties, which have the lowest educational levels, lowest per capita income, and the highest unemployment in the Region, can have their lives significantly improved through a comprehensive six-month training program. It also was to demonstrate whether multi-state manpower programs using existing agencies and established procedures are a practical way to develop manpower in the Region. A third objective was to give recruitment emphasis to displaced coal miners.

Preliminary information indicates that the first two objectives have been successfully met. Placement of Commission-sponsored trainees from the first phase was basically completed in November, 1970. Ninety-seven percent were placed in entry-level jobs averaging $3 per hour. The project served as a trailblazer in Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia for interstate recruitment and payment of training allowances. Agreement was reached in December for regular West Virginia individual referrals to the Oak Ridge facility beginning in January, 1970. However, special efforts to recruit miners were largely unsuccessful. Fourteen of the first 80 trainees were ex-coal miners. Several others interviewed chose not to relocate in Oak Ridge.

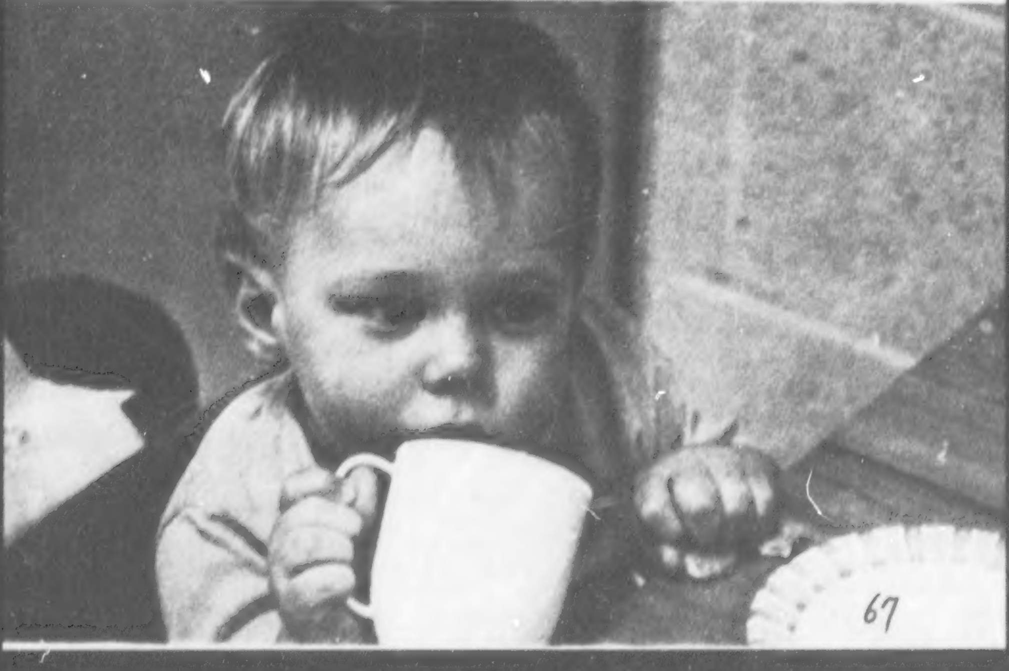
The Commission also has sponsored the design of a demonstration program to train 250 persons from Ohio and West Virginia for entry-level jobs in the coal industry. The design provides new techniques and resources in recruitment, motivational training, job counseling and skill training necessary for available jobs as well as providing the basis for rapid advancement to more skilled jobs. The Commission, in cooperation with six member states, will attempt to develop a detailed analysis of the manpower problem in the coal industry and to project future manpower needs by category.

XII. CHILD DEVELOPMENT

The 1969 amendments to the Appalachian Act provided for child development grants under Section 202 on the same basis as grants for health projects for planning, construction, and operations. Since the beginning of the comprehensive health program, the Commission has made Section 202 grants for a variety of projects involving young children, including infant and maternal care services, immunizations, screening and treatment for heart disease and hearing, vision, and speech defects, and mental health and mental retardation programs.

The Congress in 1969 directed the Commission to develop the concept of coordinated program planning for child development, declaring that the Appalachian Region is uniquely suited to serve as a "national laboratory" for early childhood development programs. Child development encompasses far more than meeting the direct health needs. His satisfactory growth rests on many factors, other than heredity, which can be conditioned: diet, a stimulating environment, family life, and education.

The Commission makes planning grants for development of statewide plans for child development that involve the close participation of state agencies, as well as local and area organizations and governments.



The Commission, after extensive discussion with the states and Federal agencies, decided that planning was the first step in undertaking the demonstration child development program. The major sources of services for children are state agencies, and because most Federal funds for such services flow through state agencies, it would be unrealistic to plan for either part of a state, or to have primary planning done by agencies other than the ones directly responsible for providing services. Therefore, Appalachian planning grants are for statewide planning by the responsible state agencies. The Commission's operational support will be in Appalachia only, however. Since Federal agencies are going to require such statewide plans, the Appalachian planning will provide the Region with a head start and the nation with useful experience. The Commission requires that states provide for appropriate local community participation.

Child development is not the "property" of any one state agency—young children are served by state departments including those for health, mental health, welfare, and education. An effective coordinated program requires that all work together. Thus, the Commission is requiring that planning be the administrative responsibility of an inter-departmental body which includes the relevant agencies.

Certain facts about the child development field have become apparent as the Commission has begun implementing the program. There is a considerable Federal and state investment in services to children. This investment, channeled through over 200 programs, through a multitude of agencies and through a system of Federal-state counterpart agencies, is fragmented, discoordinated and incomplete.

The distribution of service is uneven, and the components of needed services are frequently so scattered that the rural child is not likely to be able to receive the combination of services necessary to make any of the parts effective.

The recent rapid growth of knowledge of early childhood has made the gap between knowledge and practice even more acute than it has always been. While Federal funds have largely supported the development of new knowledge and techniques on the one hand, and increased services on the other, little systematic work is evident in the transfer of new techniques to actual services.

Most Appalachian states have been unable to fully participate in existing Federal programs for children. While a number of efforts at coordination of services had been undertaken, most had not achieved their objectives and, indeed, often resulted in yet another autonomous competitor for scarce resources.

During 1970, planning grants were awarded to interagency committees in Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York. Subsequently planning grants were made to Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. Operational and construction grants based on initial planning were anticipated by spring of 1971.

XIII. YOUTH

In addition to concentrating upon regular educational and manpower training programs, the Commission embarked upon a Youth Leadership Development Program designed to introduce the young people of the Region to Appalachia's problems and the opportunities for solving them. The Commission seeks to encourage some of the Region's concerned youth to stay in Appalachia and help plan and build a better future.

Hitherto, little emphasis was placed on the involvement of native Appalachian youth in making a contribution to the development of their own Region. Together with a lack of emphasis on youth involvement, a significant portion of the outmigration consisted of the more talented and energetic young people. Stadies show that 52 percent of the persons who leave the Appalachia are between 18 and 34 years of age.

The Youth Leadership Program was established by the Commission:

- To assess the nature of the impending crisis in leadership in Appalachia, statistically define the problem, and help the states and development districts create public awareness of the need for more young people to become educated and trained as future leaders of the Region.
- To enlist the public and private institutions of the Region, particularly the schools, to more effectively meet their responsibilities in the development of new leadership.
- To work with various service and voluntary associations to promote more active participation by talented citizens in developing the Region. Also, to work with businesses and other groups to stimulate youth employment.
- To create among the young people in the Region a pride in its past, an awareness of Appalachia's considerable future potential, an understanding of its problems, and a commitment to stay in the Region and help build a better future.

The goal of the project is to assist the student in realizing that he can cause things to happen rather than have them happen to him. The project also gives the student an opportunity to see how today's leaders fulfill their leadership roles.

Several thousand Appalachian young people have been involved in youth council activities, youth involvement seminars, day-care programs, youth opportunity camps, and many other development projects initiated with Appalachian Commission support.

During 1970, grants totaling $301,558 were made by the Commission for youth projects in Alabama, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

The Upper Cumberland Economic Development District in Cookeville, Tennessee, has a youth development program in which students work full-time during the summer to train for leadership positions and help organize youth development groups among high school students.

The East Tennessee Development District, headquartered in Knoxville, held a statewide conference designed to bring together young people and public officials to discuss public issues. Also underway in East Tennessee is a program to help students who are, or may become, dropouts; a program to help "high-risk" college students enter and stay in Appalachian colleges; and a program to assist Job Corps returnees find employment and readjust to their home environment.

Alabama's Youth Leadership Program, sponsored by the Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments, maintains 12 young people carrying out programs designed to halt the severe drain of young people from northeast Alabama by involving them in local government and civic planning.

During the summer of 1970, more than 400 Appalachian young people were enrolled with Commission assistance to work as interns with various public agencies. Other summer programs involved the youth of the Region in youth council activities, services, day-care programs, and youth opportunity camps.

A sampling of some of the 1970 programs conducted with Commission assistance:

- In West Virginia, 15 youth opportunity camps were established for 2,300 underprivileged children aged 9 to 14.
- 25 student nurses worked along with 45 Alice Lloyd College students to help improve the medical services in the isolated hollows around Pippa Passes, Kentucky.

- In Pennsylvania, 130 college students worked as summer interns for seven local development districts, assisting local government units with a variety of tasks.
- In North Carolina, the State Internship Office arranged for over 200 summer internships with public agencies. Utilizing the resources of a number of local colleges and universities, the internship program made use of the "service-learning" concept to provide benefits to students, colleges and the larger community.

SOME RESULTS AT A GLANCE

RECREATION: The establishment of a summer camp for children who had never been to camp before; the use of high school and college students to help plan recreation activities for younger children.

HEALTH: A study of the problems and resources available in pre- and post-natal care; helping a mental health association set up a volunteer service program; development of a plan for improved health services in one county.

ENVIRONMENT: Efforts on construction of a device to measure air pollution; aquatic biological, mosquito and reservoir studies by local college professors and students for a State Department of Health.

HOUSING: A survey of present and future housing needs in a six-county area; a study of rural housing needs in a five-county planning and development district; and setting up a recreational program for an Asheville, North Carolina, public housing project.

EDUCATION: A study on the possibility of outdoor courses in geology, biology, ecology, and archeology at an Appalachian college; a study of the summer internship programs and the use of the resources of local colleges and universities.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: A study of mountain tomato fungus and its effect on the tomato crop; a study of local economic opportunities offered college graduates.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT: Development of communications workshops for Asheville police and young people.

TRANSPORTATION: A study of present and projected transportation needs in a four-county development district.

POLITICAL-LEGAL: A study of the feasibility of a legal services program for low-income families in western North Carolina; and a study to encourage cooperation among local government agencies.

The real impact of the Youth Leadership Development Program cannot be measured in one summer or simply through the use of statistics and figures. The program attempts to deal with a basic and troubling concern which questions the entire future of the Region. If the youth of Appalachia cannot be convinced that there is hope in the Region and that there are constructive outlets for their meaningful involvement in solving its problems, then all the other programs, no matter how ably administered or how wisely planned, will ultimately fail.

XIV. TRANSPORTATION

A principal component of the Appalachian Regional Development Program is the construction of a Development Highway System. The need for heavy emphasis upon transportation improvement as a prerequisite to economic and social development in Appalachia was asserted in the President's Appalachian Regional Commission's report of 1964.

The development highway system was authorized for construction in 1965. Shortly thereafter, the newly created Appalachian Regional Commission established criteria for construction of the system and selected the corridors within which the highways were to be built.

These corridors were selected to accomplish the following:

1. Major economic centers in Appalachia which were bypassed by the Interstate Highway System were to be linked to the Interstate System, restoring locational advantages which they had lost by being bypassed. Corridors M and O in Pennsylvania are two such corridors designed to provide the key centers of Altoona and Johnstown with convenient connections to the Interstate Highway System and to important centers nearby such as Pittsburgh and Harrisburg.

2. Certain corridors were chosen to help "close the gap" between key markets on either side of Appalachia that were not linked by the Interstate System. The Region could then capitalize on the alterations in flows of commerce which such additions to the national highway network might induce. Examples are Corridors D and E which link the Baltimore and Washington areas with Cincinnati; Corridors C and B which link Columbus and Northern Ohio with the rapidly growing Carolina Piedmont area of the south. Appalachian centers located along these key links were expected to find their comparative advantages for industrial location substantially improved by these new highways.

3. Several corridors were selected to open up large areas of Appalachia with significant potential for recreation development. Corridors A and K in the southern Blue Ridge-Smoky Mountains area were chosen in part to achieve this objective.

4. By constructing an improved highway system through the more isolated sections of Appalachia, it was also anticipated that commuting fields for all employment centers on the system would be enlarged because more people would be able to travel greater distances in less time to the jobs and services being developed.

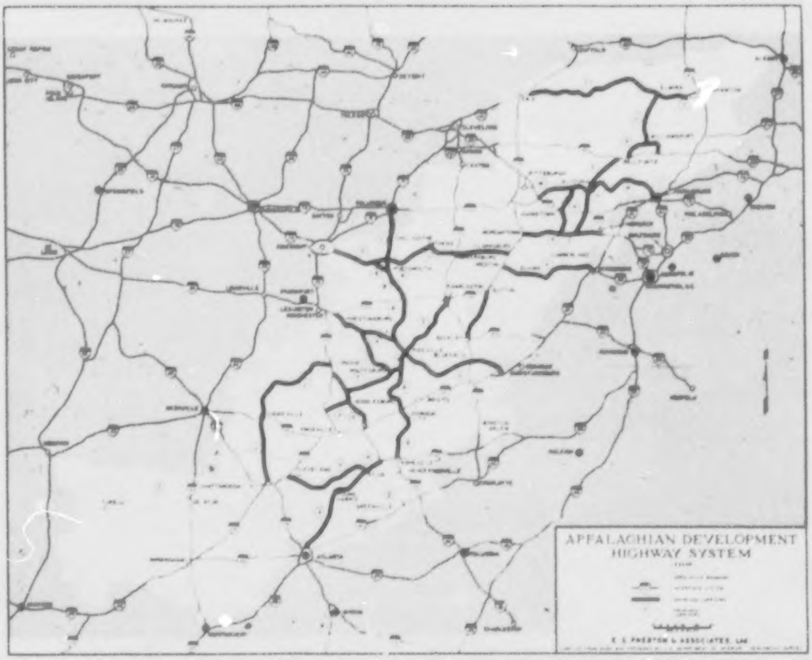
PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

The Appalachian Development Highway System, as approved by the Commission, consists of 2,980 miles, including 380 miles of highway considered to be sufficiently adequate and not requiring improvement. The remaining 2,570 miles have been authorized for construction assistance and are within the Congressional limitation of not to exceed 2,700 miles.

During congressional hearings on the 1969 Amendments to the Appalachian Regional Development Act, it was noted that the cost estimates for completion of the system had increased and that the authorizations would only provide the funds to construct approximately one-half of the 2,570 miles requiring construction improvements.

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS
(Thousands of Dollars)

	1965–67	1968–69	1970–71	Total
Non-Highway:				
Authorization	250,000	170,000	268,500	688,500
Appropriation	163,400	130,300	234,500	528,200
Difference	86,600	39,700	34,000	160,300


APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT
HIGHWAY SYSTEM
E. S. PRESTON & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

PURPOSE OF THE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

One of the primary factors which has contributed to Appalachia's relative economic stagnation is its topography. No other factor has played such a principal role in creating the isolation of Appalachia from the rest of the nation. Roads have been expensive to build and, in the past, roads have been built to "follow the topography," winding roads following stream valleys and troughs between the mountains. These roads were, more often than not, narrow two-lane roads that could be squeezed into the limited available space with characteristics which tend to discourage commerce and industrial development: slow roads, added mileage due to the winding pattern, unsafe roads built to poor design standards, short sight distances, and extremely high construction costs. The Region suffered. With the exception of some communities located on major east-west routes, i.e., the National Pike and Lincoln Highway, most Appalachian communities were unable to compete for large employers because of poor access to national markets and the fact that commutation was so difficult that the size of available labor pools was severely limited.

When the Interstate Highway network was developed, the major routes through and in the Region, such as I-70, I-40, I-81, and I-75, have tended to follow the well-established corridors and did not open up isolated, but heavily populated, areas which had been historically bypassed. Moreover, except for the Interstate System, allocation of Federal-aid highway funds was not based on cost of construction, a factor which greatly discriminated against the Region with its high building costs and where useable land for right-of-way is at a premium, hence expensive.

The Interstate System will be of great value to Appalachia. Its primary effect, however, will be to provide high speed, through routes between the metropolitan population centers within and outside the Region.

The Development Highway System complements the Interstate System by linking bypassed areas to it. Travel speed averaging at least 50 miles per hour will be possible on the Development Highways by either a completely new alignment or by widening roadways, removing curves, and reducing grades, thus making truck and general traffic easy and competitive with the remainder of the nation.

There is a widespread evidence, in Appalachia and elsewhere, that building a highway alone does not guarantee automatic economic and social growth to the towns and cities which lie in its path. If all the other things that are necessary to promote growth are not carried out by the community, the new transportation artery cannot perform miracles; indeed it can become merely a high-speed bypass around the town.

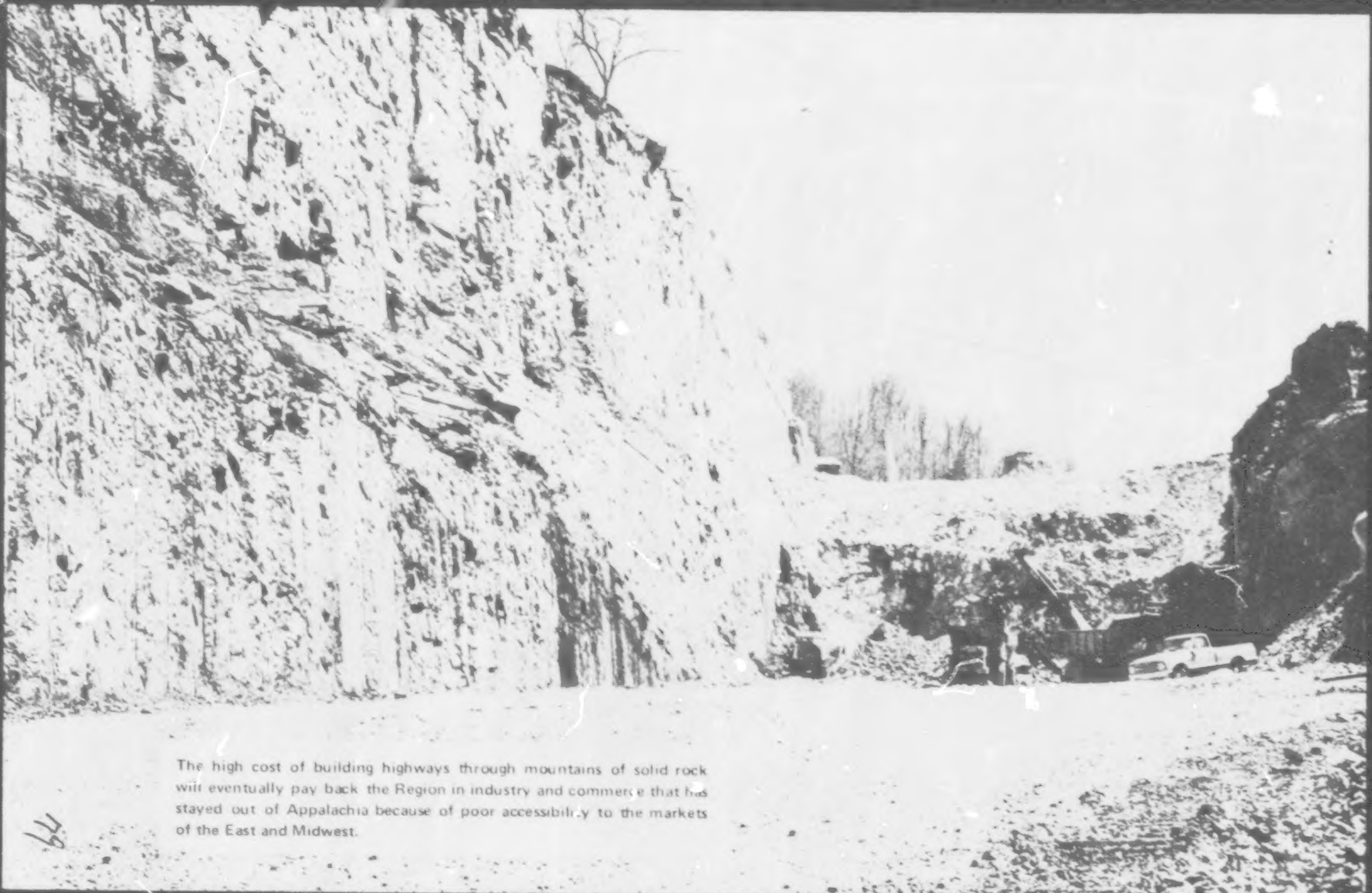
But highways can be, and frequently are, the foundation upon which the new jobs and services are based.

In discussing the specific impact of the Appalachian Development Highway program, two additional facts must be remembered: First, since the Appalachian and Interstate Highway Systems were designed to be complementary, it is difficult to sort out the contribution of either partner alone; and second, neither highway system has been completed. Approximately 80 percent of the Interstate Highways in the Region and 40 percent of the Appalachian corridors are currently either in use or under construction. By the end of June, 1970, construction was completed on 314 miles of Appalachian Development Highways. The rate of completion is now accelerating as the program moves beyond its planning stages, but a total assessment of the impact of the combined highway systems can be made only after both are in place and have been in use for some time.

However, some early effects of the combined highway programs are already visible. In addition, informed estimates can now be made of the impact these new highways will have on the future of the Region when the network is completed.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS

The major economic effects of the highway system are those dealing with changes in employment and industrial growth. From 1965 to 1970, total employment in the Region increased by over 500,000. Perhaps even more significant, employment in manufacturing, contract construction, wholesale trade and most services increased at a greater rate in Appalachia than in the United States as a whole.



The high cost of building highways through mountains of solid rock will eventually pay back the Region in industry and commerce that has stayed out of Appalachia because of poor accessibility to the markets of the East and Midwest.

One important reason for the growth of employment in manufacturing was the large number of new plants which have been located in Appalachia since 1965. In order to determine the scope and location of this new industrial growth, a survey was made of all new plants employing 50 or more persons which had located in the Region in 1965 and each subsequent year. Only new locations were counted; expansions of existing plants were excluded from the sample.

A total of 912 plants, representing 150,272 new jobs in the Region, were reported. Although these plants do not represent an exhaustive list of the new industrial locations in the Region during the five-year period, they did permit an analysis of locational patterns.

The survey indicated that of the new industrial locations analyzed, more than three-fifths were within 20 minutes of the new highway, and nearly half were within 10 minutes' travel time.

Not all of the economic effects of the new highway systems are in manufacturing. In order to determine effects other than manufacturing, a series of interviews was conducted by Appalachian Regional Commission staff members with leaders in 13 cities as to what they felt had been the major benefits to their cities from being located near completed segments of the Interstate or Appalachian Highway System.

Practically all of the communities were enjoying more economic growth in the late 1960s than they had in the 1950s, and many had major problems in finding more workers and in meeting the demand for housing; two problems the Commission is now trying to help them solve. Almost all of the communities had responded positively to their new locational advantages by undertaking the following actions.

1. They had created a development agency with authority to acquire large tracts of land and were developing these tracts as industrial parks. These sites, which were acquired in advance of specific and immediate needs, were in most cases located near highway interchanges. The more successful communities were developing two or three such parks, each containing several hundred acres.
2. They were keeping ahead of their public service needs. Major expansions of water systems had either been recently completed or were in the process of being constructed, with

full utilization of financial assistance from the Appalachian Regional Commission and other agencies.

3. Many of the cities were participating in multi-community planning and development programs.

SOCIAL EFFECTS

Another major purpose of the Appalachian Development Highway System is to facilitate commuting and to provide the basis for developing new economies of scale for the delivery of social and governmental services. If rural people are to have the same quality of health and educational opportunity as those living in urbanized areas, for example, these services must be provided over areas large enough in population and tax base to effectively support them. This can be accomplished only if people living in the areas to be served can reach the services within a reasonable time. An efficient transportation network is an essential underpinning for new plans for improving social and other services in Appalachia.

But these new opportunities could not be created unless local jurisdictions were willing to pool their resources and build area schools, area hospitals, area sanitation systems, area water systems. Such an area approach must also deal realistically with the urban and rural changes wrought by the automobile.

To implement this approach, the states and localities are creating multi-county districts in Appalachia. In each of these districts, a center or centers have been identified as the hub from which many specialized services can in the future be provided to the surrounding rural areas. In all but a few cases, these centers are strategically located on the Appalachian or Interstate Highway Systems. Like the spokes of a wheel, these highways radiate out through the district, linking the rural areas to the center and linking the centers with the rest of Appalachia and the nation. On this framework of highways, a network of social services is being built step by step.

ACCESS ROADS
STATUS OF MILEAGE

	Through 6/30/70	6/30/71 Estimates	6/30/72 Estimates
Miles Completed	146.3	250	350
Construction underway or completed	355.7	600	750
Miles approved	573.5	660	800
Number of projects approved	171	200	250

APPALACHIAN ACCESS ROAD PROGRAM
FINANCING AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS
(Thousands of Dollars)

State	Cumulative Obligations thru FY 70	Projects Approved thru 1970	Estimated Obligation thru 1971	Cumulative Allocations thru FY 72
Alabama	11,495	12,121	13,978	19,530
Georgia	704	2,489	2,510	3,017
Kentucky	846	2,085	2,686	3,793
Maryland	386	759	782	1,707
Mississippi	5,194	5,749	6,002	9,058
New York	239	248	3,011	3,011
North Carolina	1,020	2,115	1,329	3,496
Ohio	1,630	2,876	2,860	3,706
Pennsylvania	4,270	8,097	8,740	10,479
South Carolina	6,439	6,439	9,431	9,431
Tennessee	4,652	4,690	4,690	4,690
Virginia	786	926	2,710	2,710
West Virginia	674	2,779	4,336	5,372
TOTAL	38,335	51,373	63,065	80,000

LOCAL ACCESS ROAD PROGRAM

While the developmental highway program is a system planned in advance, the local access road program consists of separately justified projects. Like other Commission grants-in-aid, access roads projects must have an economic relevance which can be demonstrated much as a sewer, hospital, or airport project.

An access road is normally a short, two-lane road, often less than one or two miles long, which provides essential access, for example, to an industrial site, an important recreation area, an educational center, or to a commercial timbering area.

After passage of the Appalachian Act of 1965, the Commission reserved $35 million for this type road with an additional $35 million reserved after passage of the 1967 Amendments to the Act. Following the enactment of the 1969 Amendments, the Commission allocated an additional $10 million thus providing a total of $80 million for access roads. The authorization provides a limitation on construction of up to 1,600 miles of roadway.

XV. HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

HOUSING

Substandard housing is one of the persistent problems of Appalachia. More than one out of every four families live in homes that need replacement or major repairs. In some counties of southern West Virginia and eastern Kentucky, nine out of ten houses are substandard. Despite these conditions, Appalachia had not received a proportionate share of Federal housing assistance for low and moderate income families that has been available.

The purpose of the Appalachian Housing Fund (Section 207) authorized by Congress in 1967 is to stimulate the construction and rehabilitation of housing through a greater use of Federal housing assistance. It accomplishes this, first, through loans to housing sponsors for 80 percent of the costs of planning and obtaining the financing for housing projects. Normally, such loans are recoverable from the proceeds of permanent mortgages on projects. Secondly, the Commission was authorized by the 1969 Amendments to Section 207, to make grants to organizations such as state housing agencies for technical assistance to non-profit housing sponsors to promote and assist in the planning and operation of low and moderate income housing.

Loans are made to cover specific items that a sponsor must fund in order to make application and obtain a mortgage insurance commitment under either Section 221 or 236 of the National Housing Act. These items include consultant fees, land options, market analyses, processing fees, preliminary architectural fees, preliminary site engineering fees, and construction loan financing fees. The costs of these items normally can be included in a mortgage. Accordingly, when a construction loan or, in some cases, a permanent insured mortgage, is made for a project, the planning loan is repaid. When planning loans are made to non-profit corporations, provision is made for a waiver of the planning loan if the applicant is unsuccessful in obtaining the project financing or if it is determined that repayment of the planning loan cannot be made from mortgage proceeds.

Through June 30, 1970, the Commission had approved loan applications for projects containing 6,145 housing units. Approved loans totalled $2,108,517, an amount covering the planning cost of $83,227,208 in eventual new construction.

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Cumulative to Date			1970 Program		
	No. of Proj.	$ Amount	%	No. of Proj.	$ Amount	%
Vocational Education	236	$ 43,131*	25	52	$ 737	28
Higher Education	157	34,909	20	12	278	11
Libraries	83	6,492	4	11	492	2
Nat'l Defense Educ. Act	17	4,881	3	8	667	2
Educational Television	13	2,259	1	2	246	1
Health Facilities	231	46,806	27	29	9,233	30
Sewage Treatment Fac.	121	18,380	11	16	2,904	9
Water & Sewer Systems	52	6,931	4	28	3,589	12
Airports	48	4,837	3	5	634	2
Other	37	2,748	2	13	982	3
Totals	995	$171,374**	100	186	$30,762	100

*Includes $4.3 million in assistance for post high school vocational-technical centers supplementing basic assistance under the Higher Education Facilities Act. In this table such centers are counted as vocational education centers.

**Unadjusted for underruns; adjusted figure is $170,173.

the Region's communities with this kind of fiscal limitation are unable to take advantage of Federal funds. This problem also affects a community's ability to secure Federal funds for the construction of other facilities. Lack of these facilities has prevented many Appalachian communities from achieving the potential for growth they might have due to location, natural resources, and available labor. For peculiar reasons having to do with its topography and rainfall, many parts of Appalachia have considerable locational potential for water-using industries of various kinds.

pp 86 and 87 nonreproducible photos

In addition to the planning loans, the Commission has approved technical assistance grants to five state agencies totalling $335,000. The purposes of these grants are to support state housing agencies and to generate more and better-conceived housing projects. These states are: Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and West Virginia.

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS FOR COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The supplemental grant program has also been a primary means for states to exercise judgment and control over the placement and mix of many Federally-aided public facilities. The House Public Works Committee has noted that through this program, states have for the first time been able to set priorities among Federal grant-in-aid programs so that areas with potential for growth have received those Federal funds which are most needed and most suitable to their plans of development. In a sense, it has been an experience in administering restricted block grants.

The Appalachian Act authorizes supplemental grants to enable a state, local governments, and other eligible applicants to take full advantage of other Federal construction or equipment grant-in-aid programs. Grants may increase the authorized Federal percentage under existing grant-in-aid programs (ranging from 30 to 66 percent) to a maximum of 80 percent.

The degree of supplementation is determined by the applicant's ability to match the Federal share on a dollar basis and experience has shown that about one-third of projects actually use the maximum supplemental grant funds available.

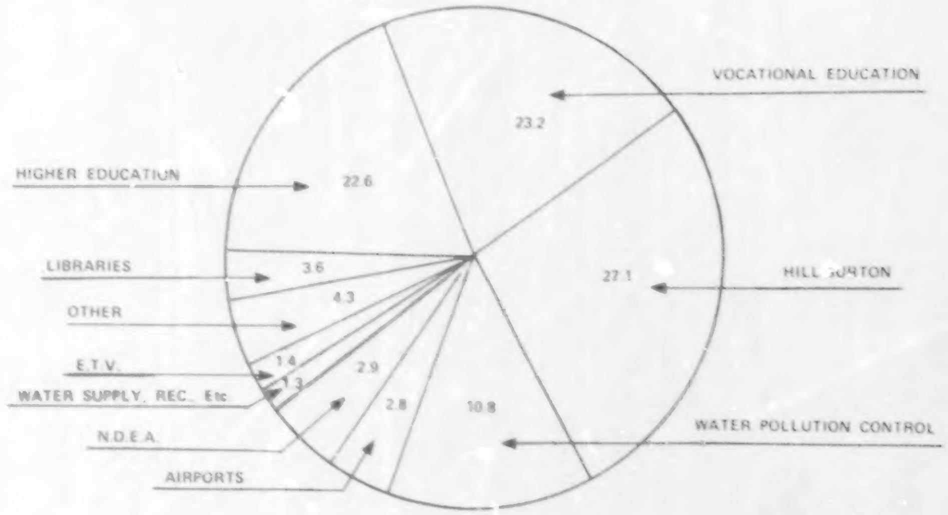
As indicated in the following table, the utilization of supplemental grant funds has been concentrated in the areas of health and education, where 76 percent of the supplemental grants have gone.

Many Appalachian communities lack the tax base to raise the funds necessary to match Federal grants-in-aid. For example, the Federal grant for constructing sewage treatment plants is 30 percent of the project cost. Lacking specific state funds, a community has to raise the remaining 70 percent. With water pollution a severe problem, particularly in the industrialized and mining areas of Appalachia, many of

SECTION 214 — SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS

APPOVALS BY TYPE OF PROGRAM

Fiscal Year 1965-1970



Total Funds $169,926,419

OCTOBER 1970

Libraries constructed around the Region with Appalachian assistance enhance the cultural aspects of communities and are valuable to students in elementary, secondary, and vocational-education schools and students in colleges.

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therefore, a necessary first step in providing hospitals, vocational schools, sewage facilities, airports, libraries, and colleges to those areas with economic growth potential.

A community with such potential can have that potential realized only when it has the needed public facilities to enhance local transportation and the development and strengthening of its human resources. That same community will also be more attractive to job-creating enterprises once its public-facilities base is planned or built.

A major impact of supplemental grants has been that more Federal basic grant-in-aid funds have gone into Appalachia enabling the Region to begin to close the public facilities gap with the rest of the nation. In addition, it is fair to say that these increased Federal funds have been more efficiently related to development goals than is true in the general use of such funds.

The supplemental grant provision has been a significant contributor to the new emphasis on state involvement in Federal programs and their use. With state responsibility for the development of investment plans, the supplemental grants program, by enabling poor communities to participate in the Federal grant-in-aid system, has been one of the means for the individual states to exercise selectivity over Federal grant programs to conform to plans and needs for economic development.

Traditionally, a state has been allocated Federal grant funds under some sort of formula and has submitted projects to the appropriate Federal agency until that allocation was exhausted. Although some planning was done within specific program areas, such as water pollution plans, no concerted attempt was made to relate different public facilities' grants to each other in the context of their overall impact on a given area's needs to achieve economic growth.

As hoped, the supplemental grant funds have proven to be "seed money," not only in relation to other Federal funds, but in the attraction of state and local funds as well. State legislatures in the Region are being asked to provide for state funds to help match Federal grant-in-aid programs. On the basis of grants approved as of June 30, 1970, every dollar of Section 214 money has been used with $1.95 in other Federal funds, $2.64 in state and local money, and $5.59 in eligible project costs. Thus, some $170 million of Appalachian supplemental funds has been utilized with $331 million of other

Federal funds and $448 million of state and local funds in providing nearly $950 million of facilities for the Region. The state and local contribution which consists of 42 percent of eligible costs in the first year of the program has averaged nearly 50 percent over the last three years.

NEW COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Appalachian funds have been used to help develop new communities in the Region. New community plans are being prepared in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, and Kentucky. Several projects are already underway. Although some of these are located within an existing community, it is anticipated that the community will be so dramatically changed in structure that it can be considered a new community. An example is Pikeville, Kentucky. Through the cooperation of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Commerce, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Appalachian Regional Commission, and local and state agencies, substantial Federal assistance is being used to help relocate a river in order to provide additional space for Pikeville to expand. Railroad lines and facilities will be relocated out of the town and a new arterial system will be developed. However, Pikeville itself had already undertaken a number of improvements even before these larger-scale plans were completed.

A community of 5,000 people, Pikeville until just a few years ago was completely dependent upon the coal industry. It is a service center for about 175,000 rural Appalachians. Almost every conceivable problem deterring growth has confronted this community. Lack of developable land, annual flooding, housing beyond rehabilitation, severely restrictive transportation conditions, inadequate education and health care facilities, minimal recreation and cultural facilities, and innumerable other impediments to development have choked growth. In 1967, Pikeville was selected as one of the first and one of the smallest towns to receive Model Cities planning funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The city has adopted the essential planning discipline for community growth and development.

In 1967, a $2 million bond issue was approved by voters to enable Pikeville to build a new 1.5 million-gallon water treatment plant and to expand and renovate the city's gas distribution system. A new $800,000 elementary school was constructed. A major urban renewal effort was already underway.

In 1968, an Appalachian housing loan of $37,740 enabled Pikeville to qualify for 50 units of housing supplements with $625,000 in HUD grant assistance in addition to 100 units of low-cost public housing funded by HUD through a $1.3 million grant. Other Appalachian supplemental grants-in-aid have been made including $121,961 for an educational television transmitter, $380,472 for construction of a science center at Pikeville College, $1,101,960 for major hospital improvements, and almost $522,000 in access road funds currently under consideration for servicing Pikeville Airport if basic Federal grant-in-aid assistance is to be made available. Appalachian Commission participation through supplemental aid has facilitated over $8 million in public improvements eligible for basic grants-in-aid. If the value of construction created by the Section 207 housing loan is added, the total increases to over $8.7 million. These community capital improvements, added to other development program efforts underway, offer Pikeville the long-sought base from which the city can play a significant role in eastern Kentucky's development. Pikeville is part of a developing urban service center extending along Levisa Fork Valley from Pikeville to Paintsville and serving the Big Sandy area with a total population of approximately 175,000.

XVI. ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES

Appalachia's economy is more resource-oriented than most other regional economies in the United States. As the nation's major coal-producing area, it is an important source of electric power generation for much of the eastern United States. The Appalachian Divide serves as the headwater region for much of the eastern United States and Appalachia is the major remaining reservoir of hardwood timber in the United States, a resource which is currently seriously under-utilized.

The topography of the Region poses a number of resource management problems which are less acute in less rugged areas. Soil erosion, land stabilization and sedimentation problems on the steep slopes of Appalachia pose problems not only for Appalachia but for downstream areas as well. Atmospheric conditions above the major mountain valleys of the Region are such that aside from the Los Angeles Basin, Appalachia potentially has conditions for one of the most serious air pollution problems in the United States.

While the most widely known environmental problems are related to the impact of mining on the Appalachian environment, Appalachia has other environmental problems which affect the quality of water, land, and air in the Region.

Under the Appalachian Program, investments in resource and environmental improvement can be made for selected items under:

a. Section 202 under which the Commission has developed in several areas of the Region solid waste disposal systems and other environmental health improvements;

b. Section 203 under which the Secretary of Agriculture can make funds available to help farmers and other land occupiers stabilize their lands and thereby reduce erosion and sedimentation;

c. Section 204 under which varieties of technical assistance and research can be provided in the field of timber development;

d. Section 205 under which the Secretary of the Interior may provide grants for mine area reclamation, mine subsidence control, and mine fire extinguishment; and

e. Section 214 under which supplemental grants for water pollution control facilities, small watershed projects, and land and water conservation funded projects can be granted by the Commission.

SOLID WASTE

Under the demonstration health program several multi-county solid waste disposal projects have been started as elements in the comprehensive delivery of health services in the demonstration areas. These projects have included the design of an appropriate solid waste disposal system, establishing long-term land fill sites, acquisition of appropriate collection, transport, and land fill equipment, and initiating the waste collection and land fill system.

Many projects are underway that are helping solve the problems of solid waste disposal. In the project shown below mobile disposal units are left in strategic sections of the rural community and periodically brought to the sanitary landfill—thus eliminating the unsightly trash dumps along the roadsides of many rural areas in Appalachia.

LAND STABILIZATION

The land stabilization program is administered by the Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and provides contracts of up to 10 years for assistance to landowners, operators, or occupiers of land in the Appalachian Region for land stabilization, erosion and sediment control, reclamation through changes in land use, and the establishment of measures for the conservation and development of the Region's soil, water, woodland, wildlife, and recreation resources. A set of 19 land stabilization and conservation practices which can be performed under these contracts have been identified, including the establishment of a stand of trees or shrubs to prevent erosion; establishment of contour strip-cropping to protect soil from erosion; and improvement of an established vegetative cover for soil or watershed protection.

A state plan for the use of this assistance is required by the Commission. This plan must be consistent with, and related to, the state's overall development plan for Appalachia, and establish specific criteria for the selection of areas eligible for 203 investments.

These requirements are designed to concentrate 203 investments in areas where growth is anticipated or in areas complementary to other land or water resource investments. The measure of this concentration can be seen by the fact that in 1966, the first year of the program, 138 counties out of 373 counties in the Region were included in the program. In 1967, the number of project areas was reduced to 111, primarily because of a smaller appropriation and more concentration in use of funds. There were 72 project areas in 1968. Only 63 projects were included in 1969 plans, in part due to Pennsylvania not participating. Sixty-nine areas were involved in the 1970 program. (No appropriations were requested for Section 203 for 1971.)

MINE AREA RECLAMATION

Section 205 of the Act authorizes a program for: (1) the sealing and filling of voids in abandoned coal mines; (2) the planning and execution of projects for the extinguishment and control of underground and

Several projects are underway by the Commission to reclaim the land devastated by uncontrolled strip mining and erosion.

outcrop mine fires, (3) the sealing of abandoned oil and gas wells, and (4) the reclamation of surface mine areas and mining waste banks on public lands. These projects are concentrated in or surrounding those areas with potential future growth.

The principal focus of this program during the past few years was to reclaim land for intensive uses such as industrial and commercial development and as sites for schools and related public purpose. There is a great need throughout much of Appalachia for the creation of hazard-free land suitable for development. Most land, due to the natural topography, is too steep for developed uses, and much of that land of appropriate slope is in the river valleys and subject to flooding. The scarcity of this resource has been aggravated by past mining practices which left otherwise usable land unreclaimed or covered with mountains of waste material from underground mines.

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH COAL MINING

At the direction of Congress, the Commission has been dealing with the many problems associated with coal mining. Congress has instructed the Commission to be concerned with improving the safety of coal miners, of assisting in assuring a comprehensive approach to the problems of miners' black lung disease, of assessing the extent of acid mine drainage pollution, and determining how it can best be abated by reclamation areas that have been destroyed by mine subsidence, mine fires, or strip mining, and of expanding the use of coal-derived materials in such public projects as road construction.

During 1970, the Commission embarked upon a number of investigations, some of them addressed to the problem of occupational hazards associated with coal mining and to effects of alternative public policies including new forms of taxation, and upon the future competitiveness of Appalachian fuels.

The Commission approved a broad environmental investigation of strip mining in eastern Kentucky designed, ultimately, to produce recommendations for more effective legislation of this form of mining and perhaps new technology for the extraction of coal which will have minimal harmful environmental effects.

Substantial information has been developed and presented to the President and Congress concerning the deleterious impacts that coal mining has had on the Region's environment, including, in fiscal 1970, a Commission survey of mine drainage pollution in Appalachia carried out at the direction of Congress. These principal and often interrelated impacts include: **air pollution** from underground mine fires and burning waste piles; **surface water pollution** by silt and acid mine drainage; **ground water pollution** and **land degradation** resulting from surface subsidence, unreclaimed strip mines and mining waste piles.

Air pollution resulting from burning mining waste piles and underground mine fires posed primarily a serious threat to the urbanized areas in the coal regions. Smoke and fumes from these fires are highly toxic to persons and damaging to property. In addition, subsidence usually accompanied underground mine fires as the supporting coal was combusted. In 1965, over 27 major underground mine fires had been identified as burning uncontrolled in and around urbanized areas in Pennsylvania. Also, more than 290 burning waste piles from underground mining have been identified; however, many of these are located in sparsely populated portions of the coal areas.

Nearly 10,500 miles of streams in the Appalachian Region have been polluted by mining wastes. Pollution is caused by increased amounts of acid, sediment, sulfates, iron, and hardness. The most significant pollutant is the acid mine drainage which continually pollutes nearly 5,700 miles of stream. Streams mainly affected by acid drainage are concentrated in the Susquehanna, Allegheny, Monongahela, Potomac, and Delaware River Basins in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Maryland.

Acid mine drainage also pollutes ground water by seeping into underground aquifers. This pollution has in some cases been caused by the seepage of acid drainage, as well as brine seepage, along deteriorated casings of abandoned wells (oil, gas, and water) which extend through both the coal-bearing strata and aquifer. Appropriate sealing and plugging of wells prevents this pollution from occurring.

Subsidence of surface lands results from the collapsing of underground mines. Controlled subsidence of lands occurs along with some types of modern underground mining techniques, and is limited to those areas where the surface is used primarily for agricultural or other open space purposes. Uncontrolled subsidence, resulting from the collapse of abandoned underground mines, is a significant problem in much of the anthracite and some bituminous areas. Subsidence occurring after an area has been developed results in: collapse or structural damage to buildings; foundation failures; breaking up of roads, water and gas mains; and landslides. During the period 1953–1964, more than 46 incidences of surface subsidence occurred in the anthracite area. Since then, subsidence has continued in urbanized areas at a frequency of about two or three instances per year.

Surface mining for coal has disturbed an estimated 900,000 acres of land in the Region. Approximately 57 percent of this total (515,000 acres) requires reclamation work. Nearly all of this land requiring reclamation (86 percent or 445,000 acres) is located in the states of Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. While much of this land is in rural and forested areas, it is estimated that 4 percent, or roughly 36,000 acres, is located in or around urbanized areas and corridors of transportation. Some of these lands might well be used for economic development or other public purposes, if reclaimed within the context of a site development plan and managed by an appropriate sponsor.

As of June 30, 1970, 26 mine area reclamation projects had been completed including 16 mine fires extinguishment projects, five mine subsidence projects, and five surface reclamation projects. Another 14 were underway and there were 12 additional projects awaiting Commission approval.

WATER

Section 214, which permits supplementation of basic Federal grant-in-aid programs, has been used to assist States and localities to meet their share of projects in such fields as sewage treatment, water supply, land and water conservation, and small watersheds. Just under 200 individual projects of this type have been assisted with Appalachian funds.

During fiscal 1970, technical work was concluded on the Appalachian Water Resources Survey conducted under Section 206 of the Act. The report was submitted to the Secretary of the Army by the Office of Appalachian Studies of the Army Corps of Engineers. The Secretary must submit the report to the Commission which in turn will submit its recommendations to the President. The President then forwards his recommendations to Congress.

XVII. RESEARCH AND PLANNING

Under Section 302 of the Appalachian Act, Congress has appropriated since 1965 a total of $22.85 million to the Commission for carrying out one of its primary responsibilities: comprehensive planning and program development for Appalachia.

The states received approximately 55 percent of these funds for state research including health, education, community planning and development, transportation, and improvements in government operation.

In 1970, these included such projects as:

- A new community plan near Lucasville, Ohio
- Housing studies in West Virginia, North Carolina, and Ohio
- Dropout study in Georgia
- Airport studies in Maryland and Mississippi
- Information management systems for Alabama, West Virginia, and North Carolina
- Plan for teacher training in New York
- Strip mine control program in Kentucky

Local development districts received about 30 percent of total funds for local district planning and administration. (See Chapter VI for details of the local development district program.) A wide variety of specific activities were funded, including: planning educational cooperatives, implementing youth programs, preparing environmental improvement plans, community development plans, and tax studies.

Commission research received about 15 percent of the funding, or about $3 million over the six-year period. The detailed listing of studies conducted as Commission research may be classified into four major groups including: new program development, related study, and demonstration projects (70%); basic research and data (16%); existing program research and studies (8%); program planning and evaluation (6%).

Of course, the Commission research and study efforts, which have concentrated on new program development and related demonstration projects, provide guidance and expert technical assistance to the states and local districts and their governments as needed. Activities supported under Section 302 have covered such fields as of education, health, environmental problems, and governmental improvement. A few specific major areas of work in 1970 are cited below:

- A recreational Development Plan for the 10-State Appalachian Highlands
- A Strategy for Development of Central Appalachia
- Analysis of Transportation in Appalachia
- Spatial Distribution of Industry in Appalachia
- Teacher Manpower in Appalachia
- Review of Programs Concerned With Occupational Hazards Associated With Coal Mining

The Commission area includes 397 counties and five independent cities in Virginia—more than one-eighth of the primary political units of the 50 states. An extensive information data base has been established to support Commission efforts and to provide material for its constituent organizations, as well as to the public generally. With the vast inflow of new information from the 1970 Census, this function will receive some emphasis during the current and succeeding years. Thus far it has accounted for about one-sixth of Commission research funding.

Program planning and evaluation necessarily come into their own after a period of operational experience; thus, their funding has amounted to only 6 percent of the total, and this is concentrated in the last two years.

APPENDIX A

The Appalachian Region contains 397 counties and five independent cities in the 13 Appalachian States. This appendix contains a list of the 397 counties and their population by State.

Population – Appalachian Counties – 1970 – 18,812.2
(Figures in thousands)

ALABAMA

State total	3,444.2
Population of counties in Appalachia	2,137.3
Bibb	13.8
Blount	26.8
Calhoun	103.1
Chambers	36.4
Cherokee	15.6
Chilton	25.2
Clay	12.6
Cleburne	11.0
Colbert	49.6
Coosa	10.7
Cullman	52.4
De Kalb	42.0
Elmore	33.5
Etowah	94.1
Fayette	16.3
Franklin	23.9
Jackson	39.2
Jefferson	645.0
Lamar	14.3
Lauderdale	68.1
Lawrence	27.3
Limestone	41.7
Madison	186.5
Marion	23.8
Marshall	54.2
Morgan	77.3
Pickens	20.3
Randolph	18.3
St. Clair	28.0
Shelby	38.0
Talladega	65.3
Tallapoosa	33.8
Tuscaloosa	116.0
Walker	56.2
Winston	16.7

GEORGIA

State total	4,589.6
Population of counties in Appalachia	813.6
Banks	6.8
Barrow	16.9
Bartow	32.7
Carroll	45.4
Catoosa	28.3
Chattooga	20.5
Cherokee	31.1
Dade	9.9
Dawson	3.6
Douglas	28.7
Fannin	13.4
Floyd	73.7
Forsyth	16.9
Franklin	12.8
Gilmer	9.0
Gordon	23.6
Gwinnett	72.3
Habersham	20.7
Hall	59.4
Haralson	15.9
Heard	5.4
Jackson	21.1
Lumpkin	8.7
Madison	13.5

Murray	13.0
Paulding	17.5
Pickens	9.6
Polk	29.7
Rabun	8.3
Stephens	20.3
Towns	4.6
Union	6.8
Walker	50.7
White	7.7
Whitfield	55.1

KENTUCKY

State total	3,219.3
Population of counties in Appalachia	875.9
Adair	13.0
Bath	9.2
Bell	31.1
Boyd	52.4
Breathitt	14.2
Carter	19.9
Casey	12.9
Clark	24.1
Clay	18.5
Clinton	8.2
Cumberland	6.9
Elliott	5.9
Estill	12.8
Fleming	11.4
Floyd	35.9
Garrard	9.5
Green	10.4
Greenup	33.2
Harlan	37.4
Jackson	10.0
Johnson	17.5
Knott	14.7
Knox	23.7
Laurel	27.4
Lawrence	10.7
Lee	6.6
Leslie	11.6
Letcher	23.2
Lewis	12.4
Lincoln	16.7
McCreary	12.5
Madison	42.7
Magoffin	10.4
Martin	9.4
Menifee	4.1
Monroe	11.6
Montgomery	15.4
Morgan	10.0
Owsley	5.0
Perry	25.7
Pike	61.1
Powell	7.7
Pulaski	35.2
Rockcastle	12.3
Rowan	17.0
Russell	10.5
Wayne	14.3
Whitley	24.1
Wolfe	5.7

MARYLAND

State total	3,922.4
Population of counties in Appalachia	209.3
Allegany	84.0
Garrett	21.5
Washington	103.8

MISSISSIPPI

State total	2,216.9
Population of counties in Appalachia	418.6
Alcorn	27.2
Benton	7.5
Chickasaw	16.8
Choctaw	8.4
Clay	18.8

Itawamba	16.8
Kemper	10.2
Lee	46.1
Lowndes	49.7
Marshall	24.0
Monroe	34.0
Noxubee	14.3
Oktibbeha	28.8
Pontotoc	17.4
Prentiss	20.1
Tippah	15.9
Tishomingo	14.9
Union	19.1
Webster	10.0
Winston	18.4

NEW YORK

State total	18,190.7
Population of counties in Appalachia	1,056.4
Allegany	46.5
Broome	221.8
Cattaraugus	81.7
Chatauqua	147.3
Chemung	101.5
Chenango	46.4
Cortland	45.9
Delaware	44.7
Otsego	56.2
Schoharie	24.8
Schuyler	16.7
Steuben	99.5
Tioga	46.5
Tompkins	76.9

NORTH CAROLINA

State total	5,082.1
Population of counties in Appalachia	1,037.2
Alexander	19.5
Alleghany	8.1
Ashe	19.6
Avery	12.7
Buncombe	145.1
Burke	60.4
Caldwell	56.7
Cherokee	16.3
Clay	5.2
Davie	18.9
Forsyth	214.3
Graham	6.6
Haywood	41.7
Henderson	42.8
Jackson	21.6
McDowell	30.6
Macon	15.8
Madison	16.0
Mitchell	13.4
Polk	11.7
Rutherford	47.3
Stokes	23.8
Surry	51.4
Swain	7.9
Transylvania	19.7
Watauga	23.4
Wilkes	49.5
Yadkin	24.6
Yancey	12.6

OHIO

State total	10,652.0
Population of counties in Appalachia	1,129.4
Adams	19.0
Athens	54.9
Belmont	80.9
Brown	26.6
Carroll	2[illegible].6
Clermont	95.[illegible]
Coshocton	3[illegible].5
Gallia	[illegible].2
Guernsey	[illegible].7

Harrison	17.0
Highland	29.0
Hocking	20.3
Holmes	23.0
Jackson	27.2
Jefferson	96.2
Lawrence	56.9
Meigs	19.8
Monroe	15.7
Morgan	12.4
Muskingum	77.8
Noble	10.4
Perry	27.4
Pike	19.1
Ross	61.2
Scioto	77.0
Tuscarawas	77.2
Vinton	9.4
Washington	57.2

PENNSYLVANIA

State total	11,793.9
Population of counties in Appalachia	5,930.3
Allegheny	1,605.0
Armstrong	75.6
Beaver	208.4
Bedford	42.4
Blair	135.4
Bradford	58.0
Butler	127.9
Cambria	189.8
Cameron	7.1
Carbon	50.6
Centre	99.3
Clarion	38.4
Clearfield	74.6
Clinton	37.7
Columbia	55.1
Crawford	81.3
Elk	37.8
Erie	263.7
Fayette	154.7
Forest	4.9
Fulton	10.8
Greene	36.1
Huntingdon	39.1
Indiana	79.5
Jefferson	43.7
Juniata	16.7
Lackawanna	234.1
Lawrence	107.4
Luzerne	342.3
Lycoming	113.3
McKean	51.9
Mercer	127.2
Mifflin	45.3
Monroe	45.4
Montour	16.5
Northumberland	99.2
Perry	28.6
Pike	11.8
Potter	16.4
Schuylkill	160.1
Snyder	29.3
Somerset	76.0
Sullivan	6.0
Susquehanna	34.3
Tioga	39.7
Union	28.6
Venango	62.4
Warren	47.7
Washington	210.9
Wayne	29.6
Westmoreland	376.9
Wyoming	19.1

SOUTH CAROLINA

State total	2,590.5
Population of counties in Appalachia	656.2
Anderson	105.5
Cherokee	36.8
Greenville	240.5
Oconee	40.7

Pickens	59.0
Spartanburg	173.7

TENNESSEE

State total	3,924.2
Population of counties in Appalachia	1,733.7
Anderson	60.3
Bledsoe	7.8
Blount	63.7
Bradley	50.7
Campbell	26.0
Cannon	8.5
Carter	42.6
Claiborne	19.4
Clay	6.8
Cocke	25.3
Coffee	32.6
Cumberland	20.7
De Kalb	11.2
Fentress	12.6
Franklin	27.2
Grainger	13.9
Greene	47.6
Grundy	10.6
Hamblen	38.7
Hamilton	254.2
Hancock	6.7
Hawkins	33.7
Jackson	8.1
Jefferson	24.9
Johnson	11.6
Knox	276.3
Loudon	24.3
McMinn	35.5
Macon	12.3
Marion	20.6
Meigs	5.2
Monroe	23.5
Morgan	13.6
Overton	14.9
Pickett	3.8
Polk	11.7
Putnam	35.5
Rhea	17.2
Roane	38.9
Scott	14.8
Sequatchie	6.3
Sevier	28.2
Smith	12.5
Sullivan	127.3
Unicoi	15.3
Union	9.1
Van Buren	3.8
Warren	27.0
Washington	73.9
White	17.1

VIRGINIA

State total	4,648.5
Population of counties in Appalachia	470.1
Alleghany	12.5
Bath	5.2
Bland	5.4
Botetourt	18.2
Buchanan	32.1
Carroll	23.1
Craig	3.5
Dickenson	16.1
Floyd	9.8
Giles	16.7
Grayson	15.4
Highland	2.5
Lee	20.3
Pulaski	29.6
Russell	24.5
Scott	24.4
Smyth	31.3
Tazewell	39.8
Washington	40.8
Wise	35.9
Wythe	22.1

Population of independent cities in Appalachian Virginia	
Bristol	14.9
Clifton Forge	5.5
Covington	10.1
Galax	6.3
Norton	4.0

WEST VIRGINIA

State total	1,744.2
Population of counties in Appalachia	1,744.2
Barbour	14.0
Berkeley	36.4
Boone	25.1
Braxton	12.7
Brooke	29.7
Cabell	106.9
Calhoun	7.0
Clay	9.3
Doddridge	6.4
Fayette	49.3
Gilmer	7.8
Grant	8.6
Greenbrier	32.1
Hampshire	11.7
Hancock	39.7
Hardy	8.9
Harrison	73.0
Jackson	20.9
Jefferson	21.3
Kanawha	229.5
Lewis	17.8
Lincoln	18.9
Logan	46.3
McDowell	50.7
Marion	61.4
Marshall	37.6
Mason	24.3
Mercer	63.2
Mineral	23.1
Mingo	32.8
Monongalia	[illegible]
Monroe	11.3
Morgan	8.5
Nicholas	22.6
Ohio	64.2
Pendleton	7.0
Pleasants	7.3
Pocahontas	8.9
Preston	25.5
Putnam	27.6
Raleigh	70.1
Randolph	24.6
Ritchie	10.1
Roane	14.1
Summers	13.2
Taylor	13.9
Tucker	7.4
Tyler	9.9
Upshur	19.1
Wayne	37.6
Webster	9.8
Wetzel	20.3
Wirt	4.1
Wood	86.8
Wyoming	30.1

APPENDIX B

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

Appalachian Data Book

A compilation of statistical data for the Appalachian Region, Appalachian States, counties and subregion. Volumes contain significant statistics on population, employment and labor force, health and education, construction and other areas of information pertinent to regional analysis and planning. Summary data may be obtained for the entire region, or data may be obtained by state.

The Appalachian Region: A Statistical Appendix of Comparative Socioeconomic Indicators

The purpose of this compilation of data is to compare socioeconomic conditions and trends in Appalachia, both within the Region and with conditions and trends in the nation. The geographic units compared are: the United States, each of the 13 Appalachian States, and the Appalachian portion of each state.

Appalachian Research Report No. 1

Evaluation of Timber Development Organizations

Prepared for the Appalachian Regional Commission by McDonald Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C. in 1966. This report investigates the ownership, condition, and use of timber within Appalachia.

Appalachian Research Report No. 2

Recreation as an Industry

A report prepared for the Appalachian Regional Commission by Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., and Resource Planning Associates of Washington, D.C. in 1966. The purpose of this study is to determine the role which recreation as an industry can play in the economic development of an area. The study consisted of a search of available literature; on-site observation and analysis of nine specific recreation complexes; and statistical analysis incorporating the data of input and output tables and available national and regional accounts.

Appalachian Research Report No. 3

Guidelines for an Appalachian Airport System

This report contains the results of a study conducted for the Appalachian Regional Commission by Management and Economics Research Inc., Palo Alto, California, 1967. The objectives of the study were to establish guidelines for the use of the Appalachian Regional Commission in recommending the location and financing of airport projects within the Region. Both air carrier (commercial service) airports and general aviation airports are treated in the evaluative guidelines and comprehensive airport plan.

Appalachian Research Report No. 4

Industrial Location Research Studies: Summary and Recommendations

This report summarizes the 25 industries discussed in detail in the Location Research Study Reports Nos. 1–8, 9–16, and 17–25. This Report is an account of how and why they were selected, a summary and synthesis of major findings and conclusions and a series of recommendations designed to make Appalachia more attractive to these industries.

Appalachian Research Reports Nos. 5, 6 and 7

Industrial Location Research Studies: Reports 1–8, 9–16, and 17–25

Prepared for the Appalachian Regional Commission by the Fantus Company, Inc., of New York City, these reports convey a systematic rationale for evaluating the location of selected industries. The objective of this research was to identify, examine and evaluate all significant elements of industrial location as they relate directly or indirectly to public investment policies and activities that may be considered as economic growth stimulants for the Appalachian Region.

Appalachian Research Report No. 5

Industrial Location Research Studies. Report 1–8

No. 1 – The Paper and Allied Products Industry
No. 2 – The Textile Mill Products Industry
No. 3 – The Apparel Industry
No. 4 – The Printing and Allied Industries
No. 5 – The Electrical Component Parts Industry
No. 6 – The Textile Machinery/Pumps & Valves Industry
No. 7 – The Office Machinery Industry
No. 8 – The Motor Vehicle Parts Industry

Appalachian Research Report No. 6

Industrial Location Research Studies: Reports 9–16

No. 9 – The Chlor-Alkali Industry
No. 10 – Materials Handling Equipment
No. 11 – The Mobile Home and Special Purpose Vehicle Industries
No. 12 – The Instruments and Controls Industry
No. 13 – The Noncellulosic Synthetic Fiber Industry
No. 14 – The Metal Stampings Industry
No. 15 – The Aircraft and Aerospace Parts Industry
No. 16 – The Primary Aluminum Industry

Appalachian Research Report No. 7

Industrial Location Research Studies: Reports 17–25

No. 17 – The Nonferrous Castings Industry
No. 18 – The Malleable and Ductile Iron Castings and Steel Forgings Industry

No. 19–The Foamed Plastic Products Industry
No. 20–The Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals Industry
No. 21–Meat and Poultry Processing, Dried and Frozen Products Industry
No. 22–The Plastic and Powder Metal Products Industry
No. 23–The Refractory Metals Industry
No. 24–The Primary Steel & Steel Mill Products Industry
No. 25–The Plastic Resins, Adhesives, and Related Compounds Industry

Appalachian Research Report Nos. 8 and 9

Preliminary Analysis for Development of Central Appalachia

This preliminary report is an attempt to measure in general terms both the problems and potentials of Central Appalachia, an area which comprises 60 counties in the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia (to be available June 1970).

Appalachian Research Report No. 10

Report on the Status of Secondary Vocational Education in Appalachia

The purposes of this study are: (a) to provide a general description of the vocational education programs within the secondary schools of Appalachia, and (b) to indicate where the vocational education program may be strengthened to make the instructional offerings relevant to the jobs available to Appalachian secondary school students.

Appalachian Research Report No. 11

Capitalizing on New Development–Opportunities Along the Baltimore–Cincinnati Appalachian Development Highway.

An analysis of the opportunities for economic and industrial development along corridors D and E of the Appalachian Development

Highway System, broken down by areas: I–Hagerstown-Martinsburg; II–Cumberland; III–Appalachian Highlands; IV–Tri-Cities; V–Parkersburg-Marietta; VI–Portsmouth.

Acid Mine Drainage in Appalachia

A report on the effects of acid mine drainage on activities in the Region and recommendations for dealing with this type of pollution. This report has six Appendices:

APPENDIX A: *The Impact of Mine Drainage Pollution on Industrial Water Users in Appalachia.*

APPENDIX B: *Engineering Economic Study of Mine Drainage Control Techniques.*

APPENDIX C: *The Incidence and Formation of Mine Drainage Pollution in Appalachia.*

APPENDIX D: *The Impacts of Mine Drainage Pollution on Location Decisions of Manufacturing Industry in Appalachia.*

Appendices E and F are in one volume

APPENDIX E: *Mine Drainage Pollution and Recreation in Appalachia.*

APPENDIX F: *The Biological and Ecological Effects of Acid Mine Drainage with Particular Emphasis to the Appalachian Region Streams.*

The Appalachian Regional Commission Code Book

This book is a codification of current Appalachian Regional Commission policy divided into two major parts: Part A covers the Commission's purpose, composition, staff structure, and general procedures.

Part B covers Appalachian Regional Program planning, research and other policies and procedures generally applicable to the entire program.

Appalachian Research Report No. 12

Teachers in Appalachia

A special report on teachers in Appalachia, prepared by Arthur D. Little, Inc., of Washington, D.C. in August 1970. The 84-page report was developed with questionnaires from 160,000 teachers throughout Appalachia. The purpose of this study is to provide data and interpretations that will help policy-makers improve the quality and quantity of teachers in Appalachia. Data were obtained in order to provide information leading to the development of programs which will improve teacher recruitment, training, retraining, and retention within the Appalachian Region.

Appalachian Research Report No. 13

Highway Transportation and Appalachian Development

This study assesses the impact of the authorized Appalachian Development Highway System on the economic and social patterns of the Region. The report also contains many pertinent data concerning highways and industrial growth throughout the Region.

To obtain any of the above materials write:

Director
Public Information Office
Appalachian Regional Commission
1666 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20235

APPENDIX C

Demonstration Health Program—Section 202

ALABAMA

Project	Type	County	Total Cost	ARC Section 202
District Health Center, Health Department—continuation	Operating	Tri-Co. Area	$ 688,757	$ 519,156
Mental Health Program—continuation	Operating	Entire Area	270,112	217,612
Cardiac Intensive Care Unit—Athens-Limestone Hospital	Operating	Limestone	157,416	69,673
Comp. Health Record Information System—continuation	Operating	Tri-Co. Area	81,633	81,633
Planning & Administrative Grant—continuation	Planning	Tri-Co. Area	193,653	144,753
Establishment of Comprehensive Alcoholism Services Program	Operating	4 Counties	128,168	107,243
Cardiac Intensive Care Unit at Athens-Limestone Hospital	Operating	Limestone	76,243	60,995
Establishment of Division of Health Related Technology at John C. Calhoun State Tech. Jr. College	Operating	3 Counties	65,860	64,524
Establishment of Medical Information Service Program (Outpatient and Other Services)	Operating	3 Counties	77,093	73,285
Planning and Administrative Grant	Planning	Tri-Co. Area	64,036	48,002

Establishment of Rescue for the Retarded Program (mental illness prevention and control)	Operating	Tri-Co. Area	294,791	289,629
Establishment of a Medical and Paramedical Student Recruitment Program (disease prevention and control	Operating	Tri-Co. Area	75,085	75,005
Physical Therapy Department in Athens–Limestone Hospital, Athens	Operating	Limestone	122,035	81,980
Innovations in Delivering Comprehensive Health Care	Operating	Lawrence	810,453	758,453
Total FY 1970			$3,105,335	$2,591,943
Construction of building at Decatur to house administrative division of Tri-County District Health Service	Construction	Morgan	1,000,000	500,000
Tennessee Valley Rehabilitation Center at John C. Calhoun State Technical Junior College	Construction	Limestone	344,831	275,865
Construction, renovation and equipping additional health facilities at Lawrence County Hospital	Construction	Lawrence	735,742	587,858
Construction of Limestone County Health Department Building to house staff and facilities at Athens	Construction	Limestone	386,700	309,360
Renovation and construction of Obstetrics, Emergency Room, and Surgical Suite at Lawrence County Hospital–continuation	Construction	Lawrence	129,134	102,987
Total FY 1970			$2,596,407	$1,776,070

Demonstration Health Program Section 202 Continued

GEORGIA

Project	Type	County	Total Cost	ARC Section 202
Day Care Training [illegible] Mentally Retarded, Canton	Operating	Cherokee	$ 64,481	$ 59,260
Day Care Training for Mentally Retarded, Calhoun	Operating	Gordon	81,481	73,110
Day Care Training for Mentally Retarded, Rome	Operating	Floyd	107,494	99,559
Apple Valley Center for Rehabilitation, Gilmer County continuation	Operating	Gilmer	125,561	113,831
Solid Waste Disposal Program (Environmental Control) continuation	Operating	12 Counties	422,158	342,958
Floyd County Health Center Speech & Hearing	Operating	Floyd	53,969	50,487
Professional Health Coordinator (Disease Prevention and Control)	Planning	12 Counties	26,250	19,239
Nurse Training Program continuation	Operating	Whitfield	82,345	61,890
Planning and Admin. Grant continuation	Planning	12 Counties	143,860	108,100
Establishment of Water Flouridation System in Ellijay and East Ellijay (Disease Prevention and Control)	Operating	Gilmer	7,005	6,260
Planning and Development of Comprehensive Community Mental Health Center at Dalton	Planning	Whitfield	35,564	26,707
Establishment of Health Scholarships Program to provide financial assistance to train health workers	Operating	12 Counties	60,000	60,000

Continuation of Recruitment for Health Careers Program (Disease prevention and control)	Operating	12 Counties	40,022	30,016
Total FY 1970			$1,250,190	$1,051,417
New Apple Valley Center for Rehabilitation	Construction	Gilmer	125,561	71,955
Hamilton Memorial Hospital Extension, mental and psychiatric unit	Construction	Whitfield	6,500,000	4,900,000
Murray County Health Center Construction	Construction	Murray	137,000	109,600
Floyd County Hospital–construction to add general hospital beds and renovate ancillary services units	Construction	Floyd	1,029,128	316,187
Hamilton Memorial Hospital, Health Education Building	Construction	Whitfield	176,329	141,062
Fannin County Health Center–construction	Construction	Fannin	4,950	3,960
Outpatient inhalation therapy clinic at Watkins Memorial Hospital, Ellijay	Construction	Gilmer	750,000	238,500
Total FY 1970			$8,722,968	$5,781,264
GEORGIA–TENNESSEE				
Planning and Administrative Grant	Planning	6 Counties	$ 112,370	$ 84,170
Dental Health Services (Outpatient and other Services)	Operating	6 Counties	460,239	355,570
Establishment of Regional Information and Referral Center (Disease prevention and control)	Operating	6 Counties	38,420	37,161
Total FY 1970			$ 611,029	$ 476,901

Demonstration Health Program Section 202 Continued

GEORGIA TENNESSEE *Continued*

Project	Type	County	Total Cost	ARC Section 202
Construction of addition to Public Health Center at Chattanooga Hamilton County Health Department Building, Chattanooga	Construction	Hamilton	$1,973,306	$1,460,246
Total FY 1970			$1,973,306	$1,460,246
KENTUCKY				
Mental Health Mental Retardation (Service and equipment project)	Operating	3 Counties	$ 859,724	$ 308,764
Corbin Day Care Center for handicapped children continuation	Operating	Whitley	51,538	49,454
Regional (Southeastern) Environmental Health Program continuation	Operating	11 Counties	287,104	284,794
Health Education of the Public, Wilderness R. Area	Operating	Clay	16,144	16,144
Regional Environmental Health Program, Southeastern Kentucky	Operating	11 Counties	70,000	70,000
Buckhorn Lake Emergency ambulance service	Operating	Perry	103,052	76,746
Pine Mountain Emergency Ambulance Service	Operating	Harlan	96,126	78,206
Family Nurse Practitioner Training	Operating	4 Counties	144,441	108,527

Southeastern Kentucky Regional Health Manpower Program, Training of Nurses and Allied Health Personnel	Operating	11 Counties	56,342	42,257
Multiphasic Screening Program (German Measles)	Operating	11 Counties	90,680	90,404
Health Education of the Public Program (Wilderness Area) (Continuation) (Disease prevention and Control	Operating	Clay	53,323	42,627
Planning and Administrative Grant—continuation	Planning	Entire Area	264,674	198,488
Regional Network of Home Health Services—continuation	Operating	Entire Area	2,359,136	500,004
Establishment of staffing, equipping, and operation of Clover Fork Outpatient Project at Evarts	Operating	Harlan	242,072	134,498
Health Education of the Public Program (Wilderness Area)—continuation (Disease prevention and control)	Operating	4 County Area	105,580	78,926
Alice Lloyd College Operation Outreach Summer Program, Training 25 Nursing Students	Operating	4 Counties	52,828	52,428
Total Charges to Kentucky Allocation FY 70 6/30/70			$4,852,764	$2,132,267
Planning of an Infant and Early Childhood Program for Southeastern Kentucky	Child Development	Entire Area	92,310	69,230
Manchester Memorial Hospital	Construction	Clay	716,929	501,850
Whitesburg Appalachian Reg. Hosp.	Construction	Letcher	11,878	9,503.20

Demonstration Health Program - Section 202 - Continued

KENTUCKY - *Continued*

Project	Type	County	Total Cost	ARC Section 202
Extended Care Facility Middlesboro	Construction		$1,568,600	$1,098,020
Clay County Health Center addition	Construction	Clay	115,450	80,815
Hazard Appalachian Regional Hospital	Construction	Perry	53,335	42,668
Clay County Health Center addition	Construction	Clay	25,278	19,023
Harlan Appalachian Regional Hospital construction of extended care facility	Construction	Harlan	180,000	144,000
Frontier Nursing Service Hospital, Hyden	Construction	Whitley	2,492,000	1,246,000
Emergency and Ambulant Care Center at Pineville Community Hospital	Construction	Bell	1,023,900	751,322
Construction of Knott Ambulant Care Center at Hindman	Construction	Knott	567,450	453,960
Construction of Phase I (Emergency Care Center) and Phase II (Extended Care Center) at Southeastern Kentucky Baptist Hospital, Corbin	Construction	Whitley	1,699,965	1,359,972
Total FY 1970			$8,454,785	$5,707,133.20

MARYLAND

Project	Type	County	Total Cost	ARC Section 202
Planning and Administrative Grant for Special Demonstration Health Project Area	Planning	3 Counties	$ 133,500	$ 100,000
Total Planning and Operating Grants			$ 133,500	$ 100,000

NORTH CAROLINA				
Health Manpower Education Program—continuation (Student training—service and equipment)	Operating	Entire Area	$ 187,250	$ 169,193
Public Health Service—continuation	Operating	Entire Area	383,195	382,391
Caldwell County Technical Institute—continuation (Student training)	Operating	4 Counties	136,729	117,984
Comprehensive Regional Health Complex Planning Grant—continuation	Planning	Entire Area	43,646	43,646
Public Health Service increase (German Measles) (Disease prevention and control)	Operating	4 Counties	56,850	38,850
Planning and Administrative Grant—continuation	Planning	Entire Area	273,601	199,100
Establishment of Emergency Administrative Radio Communications System (Outpatient and other services)	Operating	4 Counties	395,405	321,336
Establishment of Multi-County Home Care Program (Outpatient and other services)	Operating	4 Counties	293,386	180,832
Total FY 1970			$1,770,062	$1,453,332
Alexander County Hospital, construction	Construction	Alexander	1,328,652	1,062,921
Total FY 1970			$1,328,652	$1,062,921
OHIO				
Appalachian Demonstration Health Planning Grant—continuation	Planning	7 Counties	$ 32,267	$ 32,267

Demonstration Health Program Section 202 Continued

OHIO–*Continued*

Project	Type	County	Total Cost	ARC Section 202
Planning and Administrative Grant continuation	Planning	7 Counties	$ 143,022	$ 138,414
Establishment of Environmental Health Technician Training at Tri-County Technical Institute	Operating	Athens	57,047	26,282
Establishment of Food Establishment Sanitation (Disease prevention and control)	Operating	Athens/Hocking	11,114	8,634
Establishment of Food Establishment Sanitation Program in Ironton (Disease prevention and control)	Operating	Lawrence	11,137	8,028
Establishment of Early Identification and Intervention for Handicapped Children Program	Operating	Gallia/Vinton	33,192	26,000
Establishment of a Water Supply Improvement Program	Operating	7 Counties	123,805	100,337
Establishment of Medical Laboratory Technician Training Program at Holzer Medical Center, Gallipolis	Operating	Gallia	146,923	102,143
O'Bleness Memorial Hospital	Operating	Athens	2,193,352	239,451
Total FY 1970			$2,751,859	$ 681,596
Phase II Lawrence County General Hospital	Construction	Lawrence	1,340,643	506,077
Holzer Hospital	Construction	Gallia	3,075,914	1,000,000

Meigs County Long Term Care Unit	Construction	Meigs	291,000	153,026
Sheltering Arms Hospital (Phase I)	Construction	Athens	4,556,634	500,8[illegible]
Jenkins Memorial Health Facility construction	Construction	Jackson	143,500	114,800
Oak Hill Hospital modernization	Construction	Jackson	256,296	156,409
Phase II Lawrence County General Hospital expansion and relocation supporting services	Construction	Lawrence	774,794	540,266
Phase I Lawrence County General Hospital construction of Long-Term Care Addition	Construction	Lawrence	391,376	245,858
Total FY 1970			$10,830,157	$3,216,878

PENNSYLVANIA

Establishment of Planning and Administrative Grant for Special Demonstration Health Project Area	Planning	11 Counties	$ 131,885	$ 50,000
Total Planning and Operating Grant			$ 131,885	$ 50,000

SOUTH CAROLINA

Medical Lab. Assistants & Ward Secretaries Training Program	Operating	Spartanburg	$ 69,819	$ 69,819
Patient Aftercare and Referral	Operating	Entire Area	71,860	71,060
Planning and Administrative Grant	Planning	Entire Area	23,429	23,429
Planning and Administrative Grant (Overrun)	Planning	Entire Area	30,000	30,000
Planning Grant - continuation	Planning	5 Counties	$ 288,046	$ 199,596

SOUTH CAROLINA - *Continued*

Project	Type	County	Total Cost	ARC Section 202
Comprehensive Rehabilitative Speech & Hearing Services - continuation	Operating	Entire Area	727,983	351,083
Expension Rubella Program (Disease prevention and control)	Operating	Entire Area	134,956	98,325.50
Establishment of Anderson-Oconee Patient Transportation Program	Operating	Anderson	90,672	82,669
Establishment of Aid to the Emotional, Intellectual and Social Development of Disadvantaged Pre-School Children at Spartanburg Area Mental Health Center	Operating	Spartanburg	124,142	123,446
Phase II Greenville Technical Education Center Paramedical Program	Operating	Greenville	276,379	238,497
Licensed Practical Nurse Training Program at Oconee Vocational Education Center	Operating	Oconee	36,240	35,663
Establishment of Dental Health Program	Operating	6 Counties	177,483	176,757
Developmental Nutrition Degree at Limestone College (Disease prevention and control)	Operating	Cherokee	36,996	25,348
Health Education Corps Program in Greenville and Pickens Counties (Disease prevention and control)	Operating	Greenville & Pickens	88,052	86,480

Regional Solid Waste and Sanitary Landfill Program (Environmental control)	Operating	6 Counties	119,087	$89,315
Phase II Spartanburg Technical Education Center Paramedical Program	Operating	Spartanburg	106,143	98,019
Total FY 1970			$2,401,287	$1,799,505.50
Cherokee Geriatric Center	Construction	Cherokee	960,000	768,000
Oconee County Health Center	Construction	Oconee	304,925	43,940
Construction of 68 intermediate care beds and a diagnostic and treatment facility—Oconee Memorial Hospital and Lila Doyle Chronic Hospital	Construction	Oconee	1,991,700	1,593,360
Ambulatory Care—Education—Administration Center at Spartanburg General Hopsital	Construction	Spartanburg	2,569,000	1,200,000
Total FY 1970			$5,825,625	$3,605,300
VIRGINIA				
Clinch Valley College Paramedical Personnel Training (Medical Technologists—4 year, Medical Secretaries—2 year, Nurses—baccalaureate)	Operating	7 Counties	$ 90,599	$ 83,367
Virginia Local Health Services—continuation	Operating	7 Counties	522,179	522,179
Virginia Appalachian Health Service Planning Grant—continuation	Planning	7 Counties	85,454	64,091
Solid Waste and Landfill, Environmental Control	Operating	Wise	$ 74,635	$ 60,715
Planning and Administrative Grant—continuation	Planning	6 Counties	177,916	133,437

VIRGINIA—*Continued*

Project	Type	County	Total Cost	ARC Section 202
Solid Waste and Landfill, Environmental Control	Operating	Buchanan	63,900	48,860
Public Health Services increase (German Measles) (Disease Prevention and Control)	Operating	6 Counties	70,500	70,500
Patient Transportation and Home Health Services Program—continuation	Operating	7 Counties	30,000	22,500
Local Health Services Program—continuation	Operating	7 Counties	351,679	263,759
Paramedical Personnel Training Program at Clinch Valley College, Wise	Operating	Wise	97,254	80,054
Total FY 1970			$1,564,116	$1,349,462
Scott County Health Center	Construction	Scott	38,105	27,499
Lee County Health Center	Construction	Lee	72,313	57,133
Dickenson County Health Center	Construction	Dickenson	48,554	34,167
Tazewell Community Hospital (50 bed capacity)	Construction	Tazewell	1,525,755	1,075,503
Lonesome Pine Hospital (60 beds), Big Stone Gap	Construction	Wise	2,566,600	1,493,568
Out-patient public health center, Wise County Regional Health Center	Construction	Wise	943,000	754,400
Total FY 1970			$5,194,327	$3,442,270

WEST VIRGINIA

Program for Children with Heart Disease (Service and equipment)	Operating	9 Counties	$ 14,200	$ 14,200
Home Health Services - continuation (Service fees applicable)	Operating	9 Counties	402,550	393,695
Nutrition - Counties of Mercer, Monroe, Fayett Summers, Wyoming, Raleigh, McDowell, Logan, Mingo (Disease prevention and control)	Operating	9 Counties	133,558	132,404
Public Health Staffing and Consultation - continuation	Operating	9 Counties	496,242	491,806
West Virginia Mental Health	Operating	9 Counties	117,568	117,568
(S-70) Planning and Administration Grant	Planning	9 Counties	22,016	22,016
Tuberculosis Control Program - continuation (Disease prevention and control)	Operating	9 Counties	115,861	103,935
Planning and Administrative Grant - continuation	Planning	9 Counties	200,000	200,000
Dental Health Program - continuation (Outpatient and other services)	Operating	9 Counties	534,938	464,872
Vaccination Program (revised) German Measles (Disease prevention and control)	Operating	9 Counties	58,750	58,750
Mental Health Services Program - continuation	Operating	9 Counties	529,096	442,191
Total FY 1970			$2,624,779	$2,441,437
Raleigh County Public Health Center Expansion	Construction	Raleigh	$ 179,550	$ 143,640
Mercer County Public Health Center Expansion	Construction	Mercer	91,069	72,855
Total FY 1970			$ 270,619	$ 216,495

Vocational Education Facilities Section 211

ALABAMA

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Agency Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
1358	John C. Calhoun State Jr. College	Voc. Ed.	Decatur	Morgan	$ 900,000		$ 450,000	$ 200,000
1356	Russellville Area Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Russellville	Franklin	50,000		25,000	12,900
1396	Jackson Co. Tech. School	Voc. Ed.	Hollywood	Jackson	1,405,000		702,500	176,540
1397	Shelby Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Columbiana	Shelby	750,000		375,000	225,000
1398	Parkers Voc. Ed. High School	Voc. Ed.	Birmingham	Jefferson	1,400,000		700,000	184,800
1506	Morgan Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Florette	Morgan	1,115,000	336,464	221,036	334,500
	Total Approved FY 70				$ 5,620,000	$ 336,464	$2,473,536	$1,133,740

GEORGIA

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Agency Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
0882 *	Paulding Co. Voc. Ed. High School	Voc. Ed.	Dallas	Paulding	$ 68,000	$	$ 34,000	$
1336	Lumpkin White Co. Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Dahlonega	Lumpkin-White	200,000		100,000	60,000
1351	Douglas Community Comp. High School	Voc. Ed.	Douglasville	Douglas	775,000		355,725	70,337
1420	Catoosa County Comp. High School	Voc. Ed.	Rossville	Catoosa	500,000		228,150	41,244
1433	Madison County Comp. Voc. Ed. High School	Voc. Ed.	Danielsville	Madison	450,000		196,650	44,943
1436	Gainesville Area Voc. Ed. High School	Voc. Ed.	Gainesville	Hall	450,000		224,550	33,476
	Total Approved FY 70				$ 2,443,000		$1,139,075	$ 250,000

KENTUCKY

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Agency Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
0099P2	Harlan County Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Harlan	Harlan	$ 20,134	$ 4,228	$ 5,839	$ 6,040
00991*	Carter County Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Grayson	Carter	40,000		20,000	12,000
0099Y*	Mayo Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Paintsville	Johnson	211,261		105,630	63,378
0099Z*	Rowan County Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Morehead	Rowan	53,700		26,850	16,110
0920 *	Monroe County Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Thompkinsville	Monroe	21,371		10,685	6,411
0981A	Laurel County Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	London	Laurel	480,000		240,000	144,000
0981B	Laurel County Voc. Ed. School, Equip.	Voc. Ed.	London	Laurel	71,288		35,644	21,386
1118 *	Leslie County Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Hyden	Leslie	30,810		15,405	9,243
1523	Wayne County Voc. Ed. Equip.	Voc. Ed.	Monticello	Wayne	140,000		70,000	42,000
1524	Leslie County Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Hyden	Leslie	100,580		50,290	30,174
1525	Frenchburg Correctional Voc. Ed. Training Center	Voc. Ed.	Frenchburg	Menifee	61,510		30,755	18,453

*Denotes overrun

1527A	Green County Voc. Ed. Expansion	Voc. Ed.	Greensburg	Green	$ 100,000	$ —	$ 150,000	$ 90,000
1527B	Green County Voc. Ed. Equip.	Voc. Ed.	Greensburg	Green	100,000		50,000	30,000
1528	Somerset Area Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Somerset	Pulaski	219,265		109,633	65,779
1529A	Bell County Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Pineville	Bell	250,000	—	125,000	75,000
1529B	Bell County Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Pineville	Bell	108,000		54,000	32,400
1530A	Mayo Area Voc. Ed. School Marshall Branch	Voc. Ed.	Jenkins	Pike/Letcher	94,000		47,000	28,200
1530B	Mayo Area Voc. Ed. School Marshall Equip.	Voc. Ed.	Jenkins	Pike/Letcher	107,190		53,595	32,157
1536	Somerset Comp. Center for Mentally Retarded	Voc. Ed.	Somerset	Somerset	7,551,600		900,000	540,000
	Total Approved FY 70				$ 9,962,709	$ 4,728	$2,100,336	$1,262,731

MARYLAND

1441	Hagerstown Voc. Tech. School	Voc. Ed.	Hagerstown	Washington	$ 3,000,000	$	$ 740,604	$ 759,396
1442	Voc. Ed. Center for Handicapped	Voc. Ed.	Hagerstown	Washington	215,000		107,500	
1443	Resource Center Addition to Voc. Tech. Center	Voc. Ed.	Cumberland	Allegany	750,000		375,000	
	Total Approved FY 70				$ 3,965,000	$	$1,223,104	$ 759,396

MISSISSIPPI

0961 *	Pontotoc Ridge Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Pontotoc	Pontotoc	$ 37,463	$ 12,709	$ 6,023	$ 11,239
1131 *	Tishomingo Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Iuka	Tishomingo	133,500	1,388	66,750	38,662
1215 *	Union County Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	New Albany	Union	60,000		30,000	18,000
1284	Winston-Louisville Voc. Tech. School	Voc. Ed.	Louisville	Winston	575,000		286,178	172,500
1345	Itawamba Jr. College Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Tupelo	Itawamba	300,000	1,980	240,000	
1467	Oktibbeha County Starkville Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Starkville	Oktibbeha	500,000		247,750	150,000
	Total Approved FY 70				$ 1,605,963	$ 16,077	$ 876,701	$ 390,401

NEW YORK

1183	Chemung-Tioga Occup. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Elmira	2 Counties	$ 3,203,875	$ 196,043	$ 271,469	$ 150,000
1511	Area Occup. Educational Center	Voc. Ed.	15 Schools		2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
	Total Approved FY 70				$ 5,203,875	$ 1,196,043	$1,271,469	$ 150,000

NORTH CAROLINA

1260	McDowell Co. Voc. Ed. Facility	Voc. Ed.	Marion	McDowell	$ 1,165,980	$	$ 582,990	$ 34,010
1296	Isothermal Comm. College Voc. Tech. Bldg.	Voc. Ed.	Spindale	Rutherford	520,000		260,000	75,000
1334	Haywood Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Clyde	Haywood	1,000,000	250,000	250,000	200,000
1339	Bowman H. S. Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Bakersville	Mitchell	250,000		125,000	75,000

Vocational Education Facilities–Section 211–Continued

NORTH CAROLINA–*Continued*

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Agency Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
1385	Macon County Voc. Ed. Facility	Voc. Ed.	Franklin	Macon	$ 333,500	$	$ 166,750	$ 100,050
1439	Sylva-Webster Voc. Ed. Facility	Voc. Ed.	Sylva	Jackson	333,500		166,750	100,050
1454	Hendersville Voc. Ed. Facility	Voc. Ed.	Hendersville	Henderson	485,100	129,208	113,342	145,540
	Total Approved FY 70				$ 4,088,000	$ 179,208	$1,664,832	$ 729,640

OHIO

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Agency Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
0777 *	Belmont Co. Joint Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	St. Clairsville	Belmont	$ 275,000	$	$ 83,875	$ 60,225
1378	Washington Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Marietta	Washington	3,835,520	1,049,203	692,557	476,000
1395	Tri-County Joint Voc. Inst.	Voc. Ed.	Nelsonville	Athens	1,300,000		826,000	
	Total Approved FY 70				$ 5,410,520	$ 1,049,203	$1,602,432	$ 536,225

PENNSYLVANIA

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Agency Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
1446	Admiral Perry Area Voc. Tech. School	Voc. Ed.	Ebensburg	Cambria	$ 3,999,550	$	$1,194,281	$
1458A	Williamsport Area Community College	Voc. Ed.	Williamsport	Lycoming	574,611		172,383	
1458B	Williamsport Area Community College	Voc. Ed.	Williamsport	Lycoming	1,356,368		406,911	
1459	Wilkes-Barre Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Wilkes-Barre	Luzerne	7,234,800		1,413,118	
1479	Monroe County Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.		Monroe	2,795,182		596,470	
1480	Lacks County Voc. Tech. School	Voc. Ed.	Mayfield	Lackawanna	3,877,882	150,077	669,694	
	Total Approved FY 70				$19,838,393	$ 150,077	$4,452,857	$

SOUTH CAROLINA

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Agency Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
1412	Donaldson Area Voc. Ed. Center Equip.	Voc. Ed.	Donaldson	Greenville	$ 342,500	$	$ 112,875	$
1440	Lincoln Area Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Greenville	Greenville	460,000		230,000	138,000
1465	Cherokee County Area Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Gaffney	Cherokee	340,000		170,000	102,000
1498	Spartanburg County Area Voc. Ed. 3. Equip.	Voc. Ed.	Spartanburg	Spartanburg	112,500		37,125	
	Total Approved FY 70				$ 1,255,000	$	$ 550,000	$ 240,000

	TENNESSEE							
1361	Knoxville State Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Knoxville	Knox	$ 1,200,000	$	$ 590,000	$ 200,000
1372	Unicoi Co. Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Erwin	Unicoi	879,800		439,900	149,600
1435	Tullahoma Area Voc. Ed. High School	Voc. Ed.	Tullahoma	Coffee	342,268		171,134	68,454
1486	Sequatchie Valley Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Dunlap	Sequatchie	1,419,329		709,664	227,665
1494	Bradley County Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Cleveland	Bradley	2,260,200		1,130,100	200,000
	Total Approved FY 70				$ 6,101,597	$	$3,040,798	$ 845,719
	VIRGINIA							
0467 *	Scott Co. Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Gates City	Scott	$ 50,000	$	$ 25,000	$ 11,085
0746 *	Lee Co. Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Ben Hur	Lee	61,930	7,412	23,533	17,966
0821 *	Russell Co. Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Lebanon	Russell	99,500	11,976	37,924	27,156
1053 *	Buchanan Co. Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Grundy	Buchanan	210,600	36,855	68,445	45,805
1423	Floyd County Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Floyd	Floyd	710,350	124,311	230,864	176,451
1455A	Lee-Scott-Wise Community College	Voc. Ed.	Big Stone Gap	3 Counties		250,000	118,932	271,641
1456	Pulaski County Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Pulaski	Pulaski	1,525,000	266,875	495,625	212,280
1468	Bristol Virginia Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Bristol	Washington	1,100,900	72,600	477,400	220,000
	Total Approved FY 70				$ 4,852,680	$ 770,049	$1,477,721	$ 984,384
	WEST VIRGINIA							
1373	Clay Co. Voc. Ed. Facility	Voc. Ed.	Clay	Clay	$ 844,250	$ —	$ 422,125	$ 253,275
1419	W. Va. School for Deaf and Blind	Voc. Ed.	Romney	Hampshire	971,136		485,568	291,341
1489	Benjamin Franklin Career and Tech. School	Voc. Ed.	Dunbar	Kanawha	1,900,000	350,000	600,000	
1550	James Rumsey Voc. Tech. Center Phase II	Voc. Ed.	Hedgesville	Berkeley	1,000,000		500,000	
	Total Approved FY 70				$ 4,715,386	$ 350,000	$2,007,693	$ 544,616

Supplements to Federal Grant-in-Aid   Section 214

ALABAMA

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Agency Funds	Section 213 Funds	Section 214 Funds
0810 *	General Classroom, Univ. of Alabama	Hi. Ed.	Huntsville	Madison	$ 224,603	$ -42	$	$ 90,000
1161 *	Limestone County Voc. Tech. High School	Voc. Ed.	Athens	Limestone	124,997			85,872
1358	John C. Calhoun State Jr. College	Voc. Ed.	Decatur	Morgan	900,000		450,000	300,000
1368	Jacksonville Sewage Facility	Sewage	Jacksonville	Calhoun	778,600	258,740		233,430
1370	Russelville Area Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Russelville	Franklin	50,000		25,000	12,900
1396	Jackson Co. Tech. School	Voc. Ed.	Hollywood	Jackson	1,405,000		702,500	376,540
1397	Shelby Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Columbiana	Shelby	750,000		375,000	225,000
1398	Parkers Voc. Ed. High School	Voc. Ed.	Birmingham	Jefferson	1,400,000		700,000	184,800
1424	Biological Science Building, Univ. of Alabama	Hi. Ed.	Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	1,889,910	163,182		250,000
1472	Cedar Bluff Sewage Treatment Facility	Sewage	Cedar Bluff	Cherokee	115,000	34,500		57,500
1506	Morgan Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Florette	Morgan	1,115,000	336,464	221,036	334,500
1533	Fort Payne Sewage Treat. Expansion	Sewage	Fort Payne	Dekalb	1,150,000	345,000		345,000
1534	Jefferson State Junior College	Hi. Ed.	Gardendale	Jefferson	2,308,696	994,972		602,670
1542	University of Alabama Bldg. #3	Hi. Ed.	Birmingham	Jefferson	2,092,556	670,599		450,000
	Total Approved FY 70				$13,913,768	$ 2,803,415	$2,473,536	$3,448,212

KENTUCKY

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Agency Funds	Section 213 Funds	Section 214 Funds
0099P2	Harlan County Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Harlan	Harlan	$ 20,134	$ 4,228	$ 5,839	$ 6,040
0099T*	Carter County Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Grayson	Carter	40,000		20,000	12,000
0099Y*	Mayo Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Paintsville	Johnson	211,261		105,630	63,178
0099Z*	Rowan County Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Morehead	Rowan	53,700		26,850	16,110
0894 *	Alice Lloyd College Science Building	Hi. Ed.	Pippa Passes	Knott	169,391	60,539		59,710
0920 *	Monroe County Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Thompkinsville	Monroe	21,371		10,685	6,411
0924 *	Pikeville College Science Center	Hi. Ed.	Pikeville	Pike	953,538			127,810
0981A	Laurel County Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	London	Laurel	480,000		240,000	144,000
0981B	Laurel County Voc. Ed. School, Equip.	Voc. Ed.	London	Laurel	71,288		35,644	21,386
1118 *	Leslie County Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Hyden	Leslie	30,810		15,405	9,243
1236 *	St. Clair Medical Center	Hill Burton	Morehead	Rowan	266,623			100,000
1388	Eastern Kentucky Rehabilitation Center	PL 90-391	Paintsville	Johnson	4,182,340	2,603,510		679,779
1473	Lee Junior College Equip.	Hi. Ed.	Jackson	Breathitt	13,200	6,600		3,960
1474	Pulaski County Library	Library	Somerset	Pulaski	220,000	136,884		39,116
1477	Community Service Center	H.U.D.	Compton	Wolfe	223,199	167,399		11,160
1523	Wayne County Voc. Ed. Equip.	Voc. Ed.	Monticello	Wayne	140,000		70,000	42,000

1524	Leslie County Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Hyden	Leslie	$ 100,580	$	$ 50,290	$ 30,174
1525	Frenchburg Correctional Voc. Ed. Training Center	Voc. Ed.	Frenchburg	Menifee	61,310		30,655	18,453
1527A	Green County Voc. Ed. Expansion	Voc. Ed.	Greensburg	Green	300,000		150,000	90,000
1727B	Green County Voc. Ed. Equip.	Voc. Ed.	Greensburg	Green	100,000		50,000	30,000
1528	Somerset Area Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Somerset	Pulaski	219,265		109,633	65,779
1529A	Bell County Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Pineville	Bell	250,000		125,000	75,000
1529B	Bell County Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Pineville	Bell	108,000		54,000	32,400
1530A	Mayo Area Voc. Ed. School Marshall Branch	Voc. Ed.	Jenkins	Pike/Letcher	94,000		47,000	28,200
1530B	Mayo Area Voc. Ed. School Marshall Equip.	Voc. Ed.	Jenkins	Pike/Letcher	107,190		53,595	32,157
1536	Somerset Comp. Center for Mentally Retarded	Voc. Ed.	Somerset	Somerset	7,553,600		900,000	540,000
	Total Approved FY 70				$15,990,000	$ 2,999,180	$2,100,326	$2,284,266

GEORGIA

0692 *	Floyd Co. Sewage Treatment Facility	Sewage	Shannon	Floyd	$ 58,094	$ 17,428	$	$ 28,414
1176	Jasper Sewage Treatment Facility	Sewage	Jasper	Pickens	181,000	54,300		90,500
1200	Chickamauga Sewage Treatment	Sewage	Chickamauga	Walker	1,126,600	255,300		230,000
1336	Lumpkin-White Co. Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Dahlonega	Lumpkin White	200,000		100,000	60,000
1351	Douglas Community Comp. High School	Voc. Ed.	Douglasville	Douglas	775,000		355,725	70,337
1381	Chattooga County Library	Library	Summerville	Chattooga	150,000	63,000		45,000
1399	Gainesville Water Distribution System	H.U.D.	Gainesville	Hall	956,000	478,000		175,000
1400	Toccoa Water System	H.U.D.	Toccoa	Stephens	1,176,000	500,000		175,000
1408	N.D.E.A.	N.D.E.A.	49th School District		338,230	169,115		101,466
1420	Catoosa County Comp. High School	Voc. Ed.	Rossville	Catoosa	500,000		228,150	41,244
1433	Madison County Comp. Voc. Ed. High School	Voc. Ed.	Danielsville	Madison	450,000		196,650	44,943
1436	Gainesville Area Voc. Ed. High School	Voc. Ed.	Gainesville	Hall	450,000		224,550	33,476
1437	Cartersville Sewage Treatment Facility	Sewage	Cartersville	Bartow	2,615,972	784,792		175,000
1481	Baldwin Water and Sewer	Sewage	Baldwin	Banks	846,000	307,000		266,800
1549	Lula Water and Sewage Facility	F.H.A.	Lula	Hall	441,500	158,333		138,167
	Total Approved FY 70				$10,234,396	$ 2,787,268	$1,105,075	$1,675,347

MARYLAND

0916*2	Westernport Branch Library	Library	Westernport	Allegany	$ 8,841	$	$	$ 7,073
1255	Potomac Sub-District #3 Sewage Treatment	Sewage	Hagerstown	Washington	142,000	71,000		35,500
1403	N.D.E.A.	N.D.E.A.		3 Counties	73,000	36,500		21,900
1441	Hagerstown Voc. Tech. School	Voc. Ed.	Hagerstown	Washington	3,500,000		740,604	759,396
1508	Bradford Run Dam Municipal Water Supply	F.H.A.	Oakland	Garrett	480,000	10,000		374,000
	Total Approved FY 70				$ 3,703,841	$ 117,500	$ 740,604	$1,197,869

Supplements to Federal Grant-in-Aid - Section 214 - Continued

MISSISSIPPI

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Eligible Cost	Base Agency Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
0837 *	Myrtle Water and Sewage Improvement	Sewage	Myrtle	Union	$ 3,000	$ 900	$	$ 1,500
0961 *	Pontotoc Ridge Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Pontotoc	Pontotoc	37,463	12,700	6,023	11,239
0964 *	Golden Triangle Airport	Airport	Columbus	Lowndes	408,270	204,135		150,855
1055	Tippah Lake Recreation Area	Soil Cons.	Ripley	Tippah	189,460	94,730		56,838
1131 *	Tishomingo Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Iuka	Tishomingo	133,500	1,388	66,750	38,662
1134 *	Northeast Mississippi	Hi. Ed.	Booneville	Prentiss	41,721			16,688
1153 *	Mathiston Sanitary Sewage Treatment Facility	Sewage	Mathiston	Webster	27,300	8,190		11,650
1198 *	Prentiss Co. Vocational Education School	Voc. Ed.	Booneville	Prentiss	83,000	39,206		24,900
1215 *	Union County Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	New Albany	Union	60,000		30,000	18,000
1278	Old Natchez Trace Park	B.O.R.		Pontotoc	217,500	108,750		65,250
1279	Aberdeen Water Supply and Storage System	H.U.D.	Aberdeen	Monroe	553,000	276,500		165,900
1280	Alcorn County Vocational Education Center	Voc. Ed.	Corinth	Alcorn	500,000	239,150		150,000
1281A	Plantersville Sewage Treat. Facility	Sewage	Plantersville	Lee	73,000	21,900		36,500
1281B	Plantersville Sanitary Sewer System	H.U.D.	Plantersville	Lee	103,800	51,900		31,140
1282	Hickory Flat Water and Sewage	F.H.A.	Hickory Flat	Benton	308,000	15,000		75,000
1283	Ackerman Choctaw Co. Airport	Airport	Ackerman	Choctaw	55,990	27,995		16,797
1284	Winston-Louisville Voc. Tech. School	Voc. Ed.	Louisville	Winston	575,000		286,178	172,500
1285	Tomnolen Water Assn.	F.H.A.	Tomnolen	Webster	264,000	16,000		79,000
1286	Ripley Airport	Airport	Ripley	Tippah	177,350	88,675		33,353
1289	Tremont Water System	F.H.A.	Tremont	Itawamba	153,000	5,000		45,000
1344	Porterville Water System	F.H.A.	Porterville	Kemper	394,500	5,000		118,000
1411	Kossuth Water System	F.H.A.	Kossuth	Alcorn	573,720	4,400		121,320
1453	Wallerville Water Association Inc.	F.H.A.	Wallerville	Union	333,000	20,000		84,000
1467	Oktibbeha County Starkville Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Starkville	Oktibbeha	500,000		247,750	150,000
1469	Tombigbee State Park Group Camp	B.O.R.		Lee	95,000	47,500		28,500
1482	Municipal Water and Sanitary Sewage	H.U.D.	Corinth	Alcorn	708,800	354,400		212,640
1499	Northeast Mississippi Junior College	N.D.E.A.	Booneville	Prentiss	107,227	53,614		32,168
1500	N.D.E.A.	N.D.E.A.	Jackson	20 Counties	261,151	130,576		78,345
1515	Aberdeen High School Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Aberdeen	Monroe	300,000	151,120		88,830
	Total Approved FY 70				$ 6,413,212	$ 1,570,520	$ 636,706	$2,316,575

NEW YORK

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Agency Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
1071 *	Cayuga Lake Park	B.O.R.	Ithaca	Tompkins	$ 240,000	$ 120,000	$	$ 15,000
1183	Chemung-Tioga Occup. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Elmira	2 Counties	3,203,835	196,043	271,469	150,000
1490	Chenango Memorial Hospital	Hill Burton	Norwich	Chenango	1,745,366	500,000		150,000
1491	St. Joseph's Hospital Rehab. Center	Hill Burton	Elmira	Chemung	1,684,031	438,945		150,000
1514	Broome-Tioga Mental Retardation Facility	PL 88-164	Dickinson	Broome	1,000,000	333,333		233,000
1532	Schoharie County Mental Retardation Facility	PL 88-164	Schoharie	Schoharie	348,000	100,000		103,634
	Total Approved FY 70				$ 8,221,672	$ 1,708,321	$ 271,469	$ 801,634

NORTH CAROLINA

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Agency Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
0862 *	Columbus Sewage Facility	Sewage	Columbus	Polk	$ 43,590	$ 23,050	$	$ 21,136
1068 *	Hendersonville Water Facility	H.U.D.	Hendersonville	Anderson Polk				12,562
1260	McDowell Co. Voc. Ed. Facility	Voc. Ed.	Marion	McDowell	1,165,980		582,990	14,010
1296	Isothermal Comm. College Voc. Tech. Bldg.	Voc. Ed.	Spindale	Rutherford	520,000		260,000	75,000
1297	Spruce Pine Water System	H.U.D.	Spruce Pine	Mitchell	552,200	276,100		165,680
1333	St. Lukes Polk County Hospital	Hill Burton	Tryon	Polk	1,200,000	660,000		100,000
1334	Haywood Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Clyde	Haywood	1,000,000	250,000	250,000	200,000
1337	Taylorsville Sewage Treatment Facility	Sewage	Taylorsville	Alexander	480,000	144,000		240,000
1339	Bowman H. S. Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Bakersville	Mitchell	250,000		125,000	75,000
1369	Neighborhood Facility Building	H.U.D.	Sylva	Jackson	302,[illegible]	134,676		66,926
1385	Macon County Voc. Ed. Facility	Voc. Ed.	Franklin	Macon	333,5[illegible]		166,710	100,030
1386	Alexandria County Additional Water Storage	F.H.A.	Stoney Point	Alexandria	95,680	35,000		28,680
1401	N.D.E.A.	N.D.E.A.	38th School District	District	271,253	135,631		81,379
1426	Yadkin County Public Library	Library	Yadkinville	Yadkin	250,000	65,106		134,894
1427 *	Alexandria County Public Library	Library	Taylorsville	Alexandria	190,000	63,105		66,594
1439	Sylva-Webster Voc. Ed. Facility	Voc. Ed.	Sylva	Jackson	333,500		166,750	100,050
1454	Hendersonville Voc. Ed. Facility	Voc. Ed.	Hendersonville	Henderson	485,100	79,208	113,542	145,530
1483	Kernersville Sewage Facility	Sewage	Kernersville	Forsyth	930,000	113,500		118,000
1545	Montreat-Anderson College	Hi. Ed.	Montreat	Buncombe	867,414	89,139		170,000
	Total Approved FY 70				$ 9,490,454	$ 2,316,717	$1,664,832	$2,155,777

Supplements to Federal Grant-in-Aid—Section 214 (Continued)

OHIO

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Agency Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
0177 *	Belmont Co. Joint Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	St. Clairsville	Belmont	$ 273,000	$	$ 83,875	$ 68,225
1084 *	Marietta City Health Center	Hill Burton	Marietta	Washington	53,431	18,598		16,849
1085 *	Highland County Joint Township District Hospital	Hill Burton	Hillsboro	Highland	159,236	62,000		53,351
1189 *	Lucasville Sub-Sewer District #4	Sewage	Lucasville	Scioto	133,000	35,900		37,652
1307	Bethesda Hospital Association	Hill Burton	Zanesville	Muskingum	2,590,941	511,856		400,000
1317	Scioto Memorial Hospital	Hill Burton	Portsmouth	Scioto	834,899	213,333		326,667
1377 *	Scioto Memorial Hospital	Hill Burton	Portsmouth	Scioto	548,515			118,917
1378	Washington Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Marietta	Washington	1,835,720	1,049,203	692,557	476,000
1392	N.D.E.A.	N.D.E.A.	1,298 School District		426,173	213,098		127,852
1394	Long-Term Care Facility, Bellaire City Hospital	Hill Burton	Bellaire	Belmont	772,898	225,000		100,494
1442	Portsmouth Public Library	Library	Portsmouth	Scioto	335,000	187,033		85,967
1502	Waterford Sanitary Waste Collection	C.H.A.	Waterford	Washington	4,100,000	130,000		123,000
	Total Approved FY 70				$10,407,607	$ 2,670,099	$ 776,432	$2,186,821

PENNSYLVANIA

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Agency Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
0753 *	Titusville Hospital	Hill Burton	Titusville	Crawford	$ 561,965	$ 190,363	$	$ 100,000
1019 *	Meyersdale Community Hospital	Hill Burton	Meyersdale	Somerset	404,000	114,686		46,657
1041 *	St. Marys Area Imp. Water Supply	H.U.D.	St. Marys	Elk	1,623,400			150,000
1058 *	Towanda Memorial Hospital	Hill Burton	Towanda	Bradford	227,727			10,000
1060 *	Geisinger Medical Center	Hill Burton	Danville	Montour	94,924			100,000
1186 *	Wayne County Memorial Hospital	Hill Burton	Honesdale	Wayne	690,121	83,605		50,000
1249	Nesbitt Memorial Hospital	Hill Burton	Kingston	Luzerne	2,125,000	500,000		100,000
1254	Kiskiminetas Township Municipal Hospital Auth.	H.U.D.	Kiskiminetas	Armstrong	1,073,800	536,900		268,000
1261	Shadyside Hospital	Hill Burton	Pittsburg	Allegheny	16,121,176	2,128,520		500,000
1262	Bedford County Memorial Hospital	Hill Burton	Everett	Bedford	1,500,000	500,000		250,000
1263	Allied Services for the Handicapped	Hill Burton	Scranton	Lackawanna	1,020,176	510,088		100,000
1265 *	Allied Services for Handicapped Inc.	Hill Burton	Scranton	Lackawanna	72,180			50,000
1264	Forward Township Water System	H.U.D.	Elizabeth	Allegheny	318,200	159,100		63,000
1266	Regional Computer Facility Bucknell University	N.S.F.	Lewisburg	Union	960,600	395,000		324,000
1267	J. C. Blair Hospital	Hill Burton	Huntingdon	Huntingdon	2,777,460	700,000		260,000
1298	Somerset Community Hospital	Hill Burton	Somerset	Somerset	$ 2,319,000	$ 773,000	$	$ 300,000

1340	Suburban General Hospital	Hill Burton	Bellevue	Allegheny	$ 7,100,180	$ 1,743,885	$	$ 168,000
1346	Research Learning Center Clarion State College	Hi. Ed.	Clarion	Clarion	2,986,838	860,003		250,000
1364	Oakmont Water and Sewer Facility	H.U.D.	Oakmont	Allegheny	2,388,600	1,194,300		150,000
1413	Lewistown Hospital	Hill Burton	Lewistown	Mifflin	7,800,000	2,240,000		700,000
1417	Fawn-Frazer Joint Water System	H.U.D.	Fawn/Frazer	Allegheny	1,862,400	931,200		450,000
1418	L.T.V. Improvement Project	E.D.A.	Scranton	Lackawanna	630,734	284,013		176,636
1447	Armstrong County Memorial Hospital	Hill Burton	Kittanning	Armstrong	9,301,460	3,430,000		750,000
	Total Approved FY 70				$63,959,922	$16,296,642	$	$5,503,363

SOUTH CAROLINA

0584 *	Cowpens Sewage Facility	Sewage	Cowpens	Spartanburg	$ 369,800	$ 122,040	$	$ 88,895
0884 *	Duncan Sewage Facility	Sewage	Duncan	Spartanburg	96,500	31,840		45,367
1136	Clemson University Equipment	N.S.F.	Spartanburg	Spartanburg	418,100	170,000		122,700
1389	Oconee County Park	B.O.R.	Lake Keowee	Oconee	48,896	24,448		12,000
1428	Central Pollution Control System	Sewage	Central	Pickens	518,400	177,700		253,020
1429	Taylor Fire and Sewer District	Sewage	Taylor	Greenville	946,000	108,880		211,500
1431	Anderson County Library	Library	Anderson	Anderson	670,000	100,000		79,800
1432	N.D.E.A.	N.D.E.A.	6 Counties	16th School District	319,398	159,699		95,817
1434	Converse College Classroom and Lab.	Hi. Ed.	Spartanburg	Spartanburg	828,268	214,272		206,728
1440	Lincoln Area Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Greenville	Greenville	460,000		230,000	138,000
1464	St. Park Development District	B.O.R.		5 Counties	1,624,195	812,097		147,396
1465	Cherokee County Area Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Gaffney	Cherokee	340,000		170,000	102,000
	Total Approved FY 70				$ 6,649,757	$ 2,120,976	$ 400,000	$1,503,223

TENNESSEE

0817 *	Red Bank Sewage Facility	Sewage	Red Bank	Hamilton	$ 25,530	$ 13,820	$	$ 5,106
0889 *	Cherokee-Hartshaw Sanitary Sewer District	Sewage	Greenville	Green	33,000	15,930		6,600
0963 *	Signal Mountain Sewage Facility	Sewage	Signal Mountain	Hamilton	155,000	69,300		27,200
0969 *	Clay County Public Health Center	Hill Burton	Celina	Clay	7,700	4,004		1,027
0973 *	Manchester Sewage Treatment	Sewage	Manchester	Coffee	370,000	148,500		24,000
1033 *	Franklin County Public Library	Library	Winchester	Franklin	10,000			1,000
1132 *	Pine Creek Watershed	Soil Cons.	Oneida	Scott	160,358	80,179		30,206
1268	Chamberlain Memorial Hospital	Hill Burton	Rockwood	Roane	616,900	290,000		61,698
1287	Livingston Sewage Facility	Sewage	Livingston	Overton	714,000	235,620		200,000
1290	Scott County Memorial Hospital	Hill Burton	Oneida	Scott	538,000	278,720		150,080
1292	Carter County Memorial Hospital	Hill Burton	Elizabethton	Carter	843,451	228,585		137,143
1292 *	Carter County Memorial Hospital	Hill Burton	Elizabethton	Carter	515,504	189,819		62,857
1299	Student Service Bldg. Cleveland St. Com. College	Hi. Ed.	Cleveland	Bradley	352,000	20,522		70,000

Supplement to Federal Grant-in-Aid: Section 214: Continued

TENNESSEE—*Continued*

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Agency Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
1300	Library Bldg. Cleveland St. Com. College	Hi. Ed.	Cleveland	Bradley	$ 510,000	$ 255,000	$	$ 102,000
1338	Smithville Municipal Airport	Airport	Smithville	Dekalb	326,500	163,250		75,100
1353	Alexandria Sewage Facility	Sewage	Alexandria	Dekalb	234,000	70,200		93,600
1361	Knoxville State Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Knoxville	Knox	1,200,000		590,000	200,000
1367	Panther Creek State Park	B.O.R.	Morriston	Hamblen	99,945	49,973		19,989
1372	Unicoi Co. Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Erwin	Unicoi	879,800		439,900	149,600
1375	Sweetwater Water Treatment Facility	H.U.D.	Sweetwater	Monroe	835,800	417,900		142,100
1405	La Follete Community Center	H.U.D.	La Follete	Campbell	333,073	249,804		11,167
1406	Sneedville Community Center	H.U.D.	Sneedville	Hancock	99,750	58,866		12,600
1435	Tullahoma Area Voc. Ed. High School	Voc. Ed.	Tullahoma	Coffee	342,268		171,134	68,454
1445	Johnson City Mental Health Center	PL 88-164	Johnson City	Washington	400,400	250,650		40,040
1471	N.D.E.A.	N.D.E.A.	66th School District		685,666	342,833		128,145
1484	Old Stone Fort State Park	B.O.R.	Manchester	Coffee	300,000	150,000		60,000
1486	Sequatchie Valley Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Dunlap	Sequatchie	1,419,329	—	709,664	227,665
1487	Macon County Library	Library	La Fayette	Macon	111,111	55,555		25,556
1488	Warrior Path State Park	B.O.R.	Kingsport	Sullivan	206,750	103,375	—	41,350
1494	Bradley County Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Cleveland	Bradley	2,260,200		1,130,100	200,000
1496	Alcoa Water Facilities	H.U.D.	Alcoa	Blount	1,397,000	500,000		139,700
1507	Chattanooga Lab. University of Tenn.	Hi. Ed.	Chattanooga	Hamilton	1,457,085	493,291		200,000
	Total Approved FY 70				$19,438,200	$ 4,335,038	$3,040,798	$2,713,983

VIRGINIA

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Agency Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
0467 *	Scott Co. Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Gate City	Scott	$ 50,000	$	$ 25,000	$ 11,685
0746 *	Lee Co. Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Ben Hur	Lee	61,930	7,432	23,533	11,966
0821 *	Russell Co. Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Lebanon	Russell	99,800	11,976	37,924	27,156
0822 *	Allegany County-Covington Health Department	Hill Burton	Covington	Allegany	42,674	10,000	—	20,000
0970	Lonesome Pine Airport	Airport	Wise	Wise	120,568	60,284	—	30,136
10[illegible] *	Buchanan Co. Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Grundy	Buchanan	210,600	36,855	68,445	45,805
[illegible]100 *	Wythe County Community Hospital	Hill Burton	Wytheville	Wythe	610,963	—	—	100,000
1203	Blue Ridge E.T.V. Association	E.T.V.	Norton	Wise	638,160	203,746	—	69,926
1422	Twin County Community Hospital	Hill Burton	Galax	Twin	4,360,762	2,219,847		581,497

1423	Floyd County Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Floyd	Floyd	$ 710,350	$ 124,111	$ 230,864	$ 176,451
1455A	Lee-Scott-Wise Community College	Voc. Ed.	Big Stone Gap	3 Counties	1,095,000	250,000	118,932	273,641
1455B	Lee-Scott-Wise Community College	Hi. Ed.	Big Stone Gap		711,347	100,000	—	182,427
1456	Pulaski County Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Pulaski	Pulaski	1,525,000	266,875	495,625	212,280
1468	Bristol Virginia Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Bristol	Washington	1,100,000	72,600	477,400	220,000
	Total Approved FY 70				$11,337,154	$ 3,383,926	$1,477,723	$1,967,464

WEST VIRGINIA

0617 *	Martinsburg City Hospital	Hill Burton	Martinsburg	Berkeley	$ 275,000	$	$	$ 275,000
0843 *	Southern W. Va. Mental Hospital Center	PL 88-164	Princeton	Mercer	129,948	79,268		24,691
0844 *	Wayne County Health Center	Hill Burton	Wayne	Wayne	68,628	34,114		20,588
1242 *	Lakin State Hospital	Hill Burton	Lakin	Mason	64,798	32,398		19,439
1355	Raleigh County Airport	Airport	Shady Spring	Raleigh	247,724	123,862		14,317
1357	Tri-State Airport	Airport	Huntington	Wayne	177,400	88,700		53,220
1373	Clay Co. Voc. Ed. Facility	Voc. Ed.	Clay	Clay	844,2[illegible]		422,125	253,275
1419	W. Va. School for Deaf and Blind	Voc. Ed.	Romney	Hampshire	971,13[illegible]		485,568	291,341
1460	Goodwill Industries of Kanawha Valley	Voc. [illegible]hab.	Charleston	Kanawha	300,000	150,000		60,000
1461	Wheeling College Library	Hi. Ed.	Wheeling	Ohio	650,153	216,718		100,000
1501	Wesleyan College Library Equip.	Hi. Ed.	Buckhannon	Upshur	2,634,646	500,000		350,000
1510	Davis and Elkins College Science Bldg.	Hi. Ed.	Elkins	Randolph	2,500,000	500,000		500,000
1520	Brooks County Public Library	Library	Wellsburg	Brooke	220,000	69,608		36,764
1521	Eastern Panhandle Mental Health Center	PL 88-164	Martinsburg	Berkeley	523,098	117,670		99,089
1522	St. Albans Branch Kanawha County Public Library	Library	St. Albans	Kanawha	168,200	7,652		28,123
1543	West Virginia University Hospital	Hill Burton	Morgantown	Monongalia	1,269,615	634,808		160,885
1547	Grafton City Hospital	Hill Burton	Grafton	Taylor	2,068,194	1,000,000		300,000
1548	Monongalia County Sheltered Workshop	Hill Burton	Morgantown	Monongalia	110,000	55,000		33,000
1551	Elkins Public Library Equip.	Library	Elkins	Randolph	8,000	2,531		1,337
	Total Approved FY 70				$13,228,790	$ 3,512,729	$ 907,693	$2,961,009

APPENDIX D

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following is a list of Local Development District offices, directors, telephone numbers, Appalachian Regional Commission coordinating personnel, and the counties included in the LDD. The number following the LDD name corresponds to the numbered map on the back inside cover. Numbered areas on map not explained below are still in organizing stage.

MUSCLE SHOALS – 1A

Stanely E. Munsey, Executive Director
Muscle Shoals Council of Local Governments
P. O. Box 2358
Muscle Shoals, Alabama 35660
Telephone: (205) 383-3861
ARC Coordinator: John Kimbrough
Counties: Colbert, Franklin, Lauderdale, Marion, Winston

NORTH CENTRAL – 1B

Gary Voketz, Executive Director
North Central Alabama Regional Planning and Development District
P. O. Box 1069
Decatur, Alabama 35601
Telephone: (205) 355-4515
ARC Coordinator: Page Ingraham
Counties: Cullman, Lawrence, Morgan

TOP OF ALABAMA – 1C

Dean Y. Matthews, Executive Director
Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments
City Hall
Huntsville, Alabama 35801
Telephone: (205) 536-3388
ARC Coordinator: James Vinson
Counties: DeKalb, Jackson, Limestone, Madison, Marshall

BIRMINGHAM – 1E

Robert J. Juster, Executive Director
Birmingham Regional Planning Commission
2121 Building, Room 1524
Birmingham, Alabama 35203
Telephone: (205) 251-8139
ARC Coordinator: Joseph Matyi
Counties: Blount, Jefferson, St. Claire, Shelby, Walker

COOSA VALLEY – 1F

Sam M. Reynolds, Executive Director
Coosa Valley Planning Agency
P. O. Box 1584
Anniston, Alabama 36201
Telephone: (205) 237-6741
ARC Coordinator: Joseph Matyi
Counties: Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne, Etowah, Taladega

EAST CENTRAL – 1G

Stell Benefield, Program Coordinator
East Central Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission
Alexander City, Alabama 35010
Telephone: (205) 234-4251
ARC Coordinator: James Branscome
Counties: Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Randolph, Tallapoosa

COOSA VALLEY – 2A

Douglas R. Hudson, Executive Director
Coosa Valley Area Planning and Development Commission
P. O. Box 1424
Rome, Georgia 30161
Telephone: (404) 234-8507
ARC Coordinator: J. Robert O'Neill
Counties: Bartow, Catoosa, Chatooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Paulding, Polk, Walker

GEORGIA MOUNTAINS–2B

Oliver Terriberry, Executive Director
Georgia Mountains Planning and Development Commission
P. O. Box 1294
Gainesville, Georgia 30501
Telephone: (404) 532-6541
ARC Coordinator: Sandra Grushchin
Counties: Banks, Dawson, Forsyth, Franklin, Habersham, Hall, Lumpkin, Rubun, Stephens, Towns, Union, White

CHATTAHOOCHEE-FLINT–2C

Wandell E. Brannan, Executive Director
Chattahoochee-Flint Area Planning and Development Commission
P. O. Box 1363
LaGrange, Georgia 30240
Telephone: (404) 882-2575
ARC Coordinator: John Kimbrough
Counties: Carroll, Heard (Coweta, Harris, Merriwether, Pike, Talbot, Troup, Upson)

ATLANTA METROPOLITAN–2D

Glenn E. Bennett, Executive Director
Atlanta Region Metropolitan Planning Commission
900 Glenn Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: (404) 522-7577
ARC Coordinator: Salim Kublawi
Counties: Douglas, Gwinnett (Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton)

NORTHEAST GEORGIA–2E

Walter D. Partee, Executive Director
Northeast Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
P. O. Box 1724
Athens, Georgia 30601
Telephone: (404) 548-3141
ARC Coordinator: Geri Storm
Counties: Barrow, Jackson, Madison (Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Morgan, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Walton)

NORTH GEORGIA–2F

George Sutherland, Executive Director
North Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
P. O. Box 828
Dalton, Georgia 30720
Telephone: (404) 226-1671
ARC Coordinator: Page Ingraham
Counties: Cherokee, Fannin, Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, Whitfield

BUFFALO TRACE–3A

Eugene Fox, Executive Director
Buffalo Trace Area Development District, Inc.
Maysville Community College
Maysville, Kentucky 41056
Telephone: (606) 759-7128
ARC Coordinator: Judy Powell
Counties: Fleming, Lewis (Bracken, Mason, Robertson)

FIVCO–3B

David Salisbury, Executive Director
FIVCO Area Development Council
Boyd County Courthouse
P. O. Box 636
Catlettsburg, Kentucky 41129
Telephone: (606) 739-4144
ARC Coordinator: James Vinson
Counties: Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Greenup, Lawrence

GATEWAY–3D

Calvin S. Schneider, Executive Director
Gateway Area Development District, Inc.
P. O. Box 107
Owingsville, Kentucky 40360
Telephone: (606) 674-6355
ARC Coordinator: John Kimbrough
Counties: Bath, Menifee, Morgan, Montgomery, Rowan

BIG SANDY – 3F

Joseph L. McCauley, Executive Director
Big Sandy Area Development Council, Inc.
Tourist Information Center
Prestonsburg, Kentucky 41653
Telephone: (606) 886-2374
ARC Coordinator: Fran Moravitz
Counties: Floyd, Johnson, Magoffin, Martin, Pike

LAKE CUMBERLAND – 3F and 3K

Patrick Bell, Executive Director
Lake Cumberland Area Development District, Inc.
P. O. Box 387
Jamestown, Kentucky 42629
Telephone: (502) 343-9113
ARC Coordinator: James Branscome
Counties: Adair, Casey, Clinton, Cumberland, Green, McCreary, Pulaski, Russell, Wayne (Taylor)

CUMERLAND VALLEY – 3H

Gatliff Craig, Executive Director
Cumberland Valley Area Development District, Inc.
Laurel County Courthouse
London, Kentucky 40741
Telephone: (606) 864-9176
ARC Coordinator: Joseph Napolitano
Counties: Bell, Clay, Harlan, Jackson, Knox, Laurel, Rockcastle, Whitley

KENTUCKY RIVER – 3I

Malcolm H. Holliday, Jr., Executive Director
Kentucky River Area Development District Board, Inc.
603 East Main Street
Hazard, Kentucky 41701
Telephone: (606) 436-3158
ARC Coordinator: Page Ingraham
Counties: Breathitt, Knott, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Owsley, Perry, Wolfe

NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI–5A

R. S. Hardin, Executive Director
Northeast Mississippi Planning and Development District
Northeast Mississippi Junior College
Booneville, Mississippi 38829
Telephone: (601) 728-6248
ARC Coordinator: Geri Storm
Counties: Alcorn, Benton, Marshall, Prentiss, Tippah, Tishomingo

THREE RIVERS–5B

Don Mallard, Executive Director
Three Rivers Planning and Development District
105 W. Reymolds Street
Pontotoco, Mississippi 38863
Telephone: (601) 489-2145
ARC Coordinator: George Frenkel
Counties: Chickasaw, Itawamba, Lee, Monroe, Pontotoc, Union (Calhoun, Lafayette)

GOLDEN TRIANGLE–5C

John Ware Thames, Executive Director
Golden Triangle Planning and Development District
Drawer DN
State College, Mississippi 39762
Telephone: (601) 325-3855
ARC Coordinator: John Kimbrough
Counties: Choctow, Clay, Lowndes, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Webster, Winston

SOUTHERN TIER CENTRAL–6B

William D. Hess, Executive Director
Southern Tier Central Regional Planning and Development Board
Keenan's Pharmacy Building
Corning, New York 14830
Telephone: (607) 962-3021
ARC Coordinator: John Kimbrough
Counties: Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben

MOUNTAIN SCENIC–7A

Mrs. Ruth G. Johnson, Field Coordinator
Mountain Scenic Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission
P. O. Box 386
Newland, North Carolina 28657
Telephone: (704) 733-5133
ARC Coordinator: Sandra Gruschin
Counties: Avery, Mitchell, Watauga, Yancey

BLUE RIDGE–7B

Alfred A. Houston, Field Coordinator
Blue Ridge Planning and Development Commission
P. O. Box 193
Wilkesboro, North Carolina 28697
Telephone: (919) 667-7641
ARC Coordinator: William Blumer
Counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes

NORTHWEST–7C

Joe C. Matthews, Field Coordinator
Northwest Economic Development Commission
Government Center
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101
Telephone: (919) 725-2249
ARC Coordinator: Fran Moravitz
Counties: Davie, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin

SOUTHWESTERN–7D

Ned J. Tucker, Field Coordinator
Southwestern North Carolina Economic Development Commission
P. O. Box 66
Sylva, North Carolina 28779
Telephone: (704) 586-5208
ARC Coordinator: Richard Dynes
Counties: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Jackson, Macon, Swain

UPPER FRENCH BROAD–7E

Robert Winston, Field Coordinator
Upper French Broad Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission
P. O. Box 418
Fletcher, North Carolina 38732
Telephone: (704) 684-8581
ARC Coordinator: Salim Kublawi
Counties: Buncombe, Haywood, Henderson, Madison, Transylvania

ISOTHERMAL–7F

Paul D. Hughes, Field Coordinator
Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
306 Ridgecrest Avenue
Rutherfordton, North Carolina 28139
Telephone: (704) 287-3309
ARC Coordinator: Judy Powell
Counties: McDowell, Polk, Rutherford

OHIO VALLEY–8A

Donald M. Buckley, Executive Director
Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission
Griffin Hall, 740 Second Street
Portsmouth, Ohio 45662
Telephone: (614) 354-4716
ARC Coordinator: John Kimbrough
Counties: Adams, Brown, Clermont, Gallia, Highland, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton

BUCKEYE HILLS-HOCKING VALLEY–8B

John H. Beasley, Executive Director
Buckeye Hills Hocking Valley Regional Development District, Inc.
Suite 325
First National Bank Building
Marietta, Ohio 45750
Telephone: (614) 374-9436
ARC Coordinator: Koder Collison
Counties: Athens, Belmont, Hocking, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble Perry, Washington

TUSCARAWAS–8C

Harry F. Smock, Executive Director
Tuscarawas Valley Regional Advisory Committee, Inc.
P. O. Box 66, 802 Wheeling Avenue
Cambridge, Ohio 43725
Telephone: (614) 439-2852
ARC Coordinator: Harold Morse
Counties: Carroll, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Muskingum, Tuscarawas

NORTHWESTERN–9A

Ned V. Collander, Executive Director
Northwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission
14 Seneca Building
Oil City, Pennsylvania 16301
Telephone: (814) 676-3821
ARC Coordinator: Geri Storm
Counties: Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Firest, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Warren

NORTH CENTRAL–9B

Edgar H. Rits, Executive Director
North Central Pennsylvania Economic Development District
P. O. Box 491, 218 Main Street
Ridgway, Pennsylvania 15853
Telephone: (814) 773-3162
ARC Coordinator: John Kimbrough
Counties: Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter

NORTHERN TIER–9C

Clark Moeller, Executive Director
Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission
111 Main Street
Towanda, Pennsylvania 18848
Telephone: (717) 265-9105
ARC Coordinator: Page Ingraham
Counties: Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming

NORTHEASTERN–9D

Vacant
Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania
P. O. Box 777
Avoca, Pennsylvania 18641
Telephone: (717) 457-7456
ARC Coordinator: Fran Moravitz
Counties: Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Pike, Monroe, Schuylkill, Wayne

SOUTHWESTERN–9E

Louis A. Vidic, Executive Director
Southwestern Pennsylvania Economic Development District
1022 Park Building
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222
Telephone: (412) 391-1240
ARC Coordinator: Joseph Matyi
Counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Washington, Westmoreland

TURNPIKE–9F

Stephen C. Mandes, Executive Director
Turnpike District Planning and Development Commission
1200 11th Avenue
Altoona, Pennsylvania 16601
Telephone: (814) 944-4415
ARC Coordinator: James Vinson
Counties: Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset

SEDA–9G

Rolland D. Berger, Executive Director
Susquehanna Economic Development Association
R.D. #1
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania 17837
Telephone: (717) 523-1109
ARC Coordinator: Judy Powell
Counties: Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Juniata, Lycoming, Mifflin, Montour, Perry, Northumberland, Snyder, Union

APPALACHIA SOUTH CAROLINA–10A

Donald R. Hinson, Executive Director
South Carolina Appalachian Regional Planning and Development Commission
P. O. Box 4184
Greenville, South Carolina 29608
Telephone: (803) 268-2431
ARC Coordinator: Geri Storm
Counties: Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg

UPPER CUMBERLAND–11A

Donald S. Wakefield, Executive Director
Upper Cumberland Development District
332 Business Administration Building
Tennessee Technological University
Cookeville, Tennessee 38501
Telephone: (615) 526-0229
ARC Coordinator: Koder Collison
Counties: Cannon, Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, White, Warren, Van Buren

EAST TENNESSEE–11B

John W. Anderson, Jr., Executive Director
East Tennessee Development District
1810 Lake Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee 37916
Telephone: (616) 974-2386
ARC Coordinator: Salim Kublawi
Counties: Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Cocke, Claiborne, Grainger, Hamblen, Knox, Jefferson, Loudon, Monroe, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier, Union

FIRST TENNESSEE-VIRGINIA–11C

Jack Strickland, Executive Director
First Tennessee-Virginia Development District
Box 2779, East Tennessee State University
Johnson City, Tennessee 37601
Telephone: (615) 928-0224
ARC Coordinator: James Vinson
Counties: Carter, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi,
Washington, Washington County, Virginia

SOUTHEAST–11E

Charles Thrailkill, Executive Director
Southeast Tennessee Development District
423 James Building
731 Broad Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402
Telephone: (615) 265-2371
ARC Coordinator: J. Robert O'Neill
Counties: Bradley, Bledsoe, Hamilton, Grundy, Marion, McMinn, Meigs,
Polk, Rhea, Sequatchie

LENOWISCO–12A

Bruce K. Robinette, Executive Director
LENOWISCO Planning District Commission
United Data Building
Dryden, Virginia 24243
Telephone: (703) 546-2153
ARC Coordinator: Steven Blackwell
Counties: Lee, Scott, Wise, City of Norton

CUMBERLAND PLATEAU–12B

Andrew Chafin, Executive Director
Cumberland Plateau Planning District
P. O. Box 548
Lebanon, Virginia 24266
Telephone: (703) 889-1778
ARC Coordinator: Judy Powell
Counties: Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell, Taxewell

MOUNT ROGERS–12C

Neville Rucker, Executive Director
Mount Rogers Development District
554 South Main Street
Marion, Virginia 24354
Telephone: (703) 783-5103
ARC Coordinator: James Branscome
Counties: Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Sythe, Cities of Bristol and Galax

NEW RIVER–12D

John W. Epling, Executive Director
New River Planning District Commission
1612 Wadsworth Street
Radford, Virginia 24141
Telephone: (703) 639-0771
ARC Coordinator: Sandra Gruschin
Counties: Floyd, Giles, Pulaski, (Montgomery and City of Radford)

FIFTH DISTRICT–12E

Robert M. Shannon, Executive Director
Fifth Planning District Commission
4841 Williamson Road, N.W.
Roanoke, Virginia 24012
Telephone: (703) 362-3777
ARC Coordinator: Koder Collison
Counties: Alleghany, Botetourt, Craig, and Cities of Clifton Forge and Covington (Roanoke County and Cities of Roanoke and Salem)

CENTRAL SHENANDOAH–12F

Edward F. Parcha, Executive Director
Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission
119 West Frederick Street
P. O. Box 1337
Staunton, Virginia 24401
Telephone: (703) 885-5174
ARC Coordinator: Richard Dynes
Counties: Bath, Highland (Augusta, Rockbridge, Rockingham, and Cities of Buena Vista, Harrisonburg, Lexington, Staunton, and Waynesboro)

UPPER POTOMAC – 13D and K

Lawrence E. Spears, Area Administrator
Upper Potomac Development Corporation
P. O. Box 328
Romney, West Virginia 26757
Telephone: (304) 822-3191
ARC Coordinator: Koder Collison
Counties: Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral, Morgan, Pendleton

SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA – 13H and I

Thomas C. Gannaway, Area Administrator
Southern West Virginia Economic Development Corporation
P. O. Box 936
Bluefield, West Virginia 24701
Telephone: (304) 327-8159
ARC Coordinator: James Vinson
Counties: Fayette, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers, Wyoming

APPENDIX E

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION EXPENDITURES BY STATE

SECTION 202

	1968	1969	Total
Alabama	$ 679,755	$ 1,295,028	$ 1,974,783
Georgia	1,031,792	374,895	1,406,687
Kentucky	4,883,232	1,217,963	6,101,195
North Carolina	2,873,266	148,752	3,022,018
Ohio	3,669,186	589,260	4,258,446
South Carolina	1,966,051	2,489,697	4,455,748
Virginia	1,010,193	304,953	1,315,146
West Virginia	2,314,483	3,758,377	6,072,860
TOTAL	$18,427,958	$10,178,925	$28,606,883

SECTION 211

	1966	1967	1968	1969	Total
Alabama	$ 396,330	$ 639,530	$ 608,323	$ 1,467,316	$ 3,111,499
Georgia	340,000	665,000	592,448	800,927	2,398,375
Kentucky	695,520	1,438,813	1,539,800	934,600	4,608,733
Maryland	300,000	300,000	331,820	575,600	1,507,420
Mississippi	-0-	-0-	475,000	545,461	1,020,461
New York	448,420	448,400	1,138,439	1,012,637	3,047,896
North Carolina	566,660	437,500	921,331	965,019	2,890,510
Ohio	541,780	541,760	790,400	878,800	2,752,740
Pennsylvania	-0-	2,789,507	2,064,500	2,266,416	7,120,423
South Carolina	-0-	923,700	387,500	757,400	2,068,600
Tennessee	675,000	383,000	527,500	1,472,155	3,057,655
Virginia	-0-	2,422,016	1,093,671	797,500	4,313,187
West Virginia	-0-	930,500	1,234,800	1,440,600	3,605,900
TOTAL	$3,963,710	$11,919,726	$11,705,532	$13,914,431	$41,503,399

Totals reflect under-runs and withdrawals

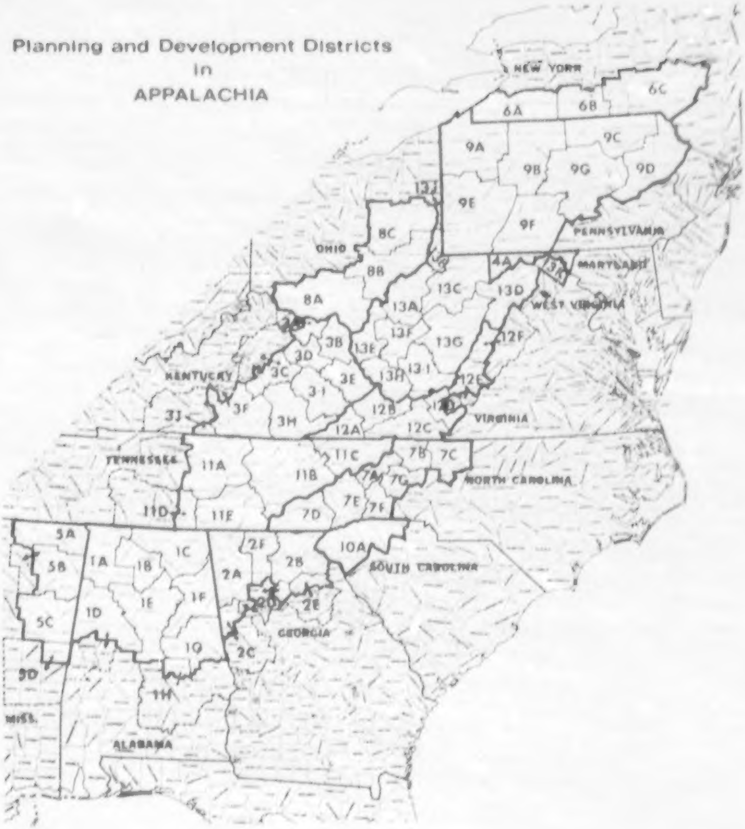
SECTION 214

	1966	1967	1968	1969	Total
Alabama	$ 1,491,105	$ 5,889,869	$ 4,149,855	$ 2,844,587	$ 14,375,416
Georgia	2,003,871	2,897,306	2,354,778	1,727,122	8,983,077
Kentucky	1,515,000	3,317,897	2,772,597	2,250,022	9,855,516
Maryland	222,810	1,602,397	3,167,955	1,867,629	6,860,791
Mississippi	-0-	-0-	1,629,556	2,627,104	4,256,660
New York	2,043,254	2,804,719	2,077,630	1,570,939	8,496,542
North Carolina	457,871	1,375,383	5,267,629	2,563,117	9,664,000
Ohio	484,558	5,169,902	2,315,813	2,351,358	10,321,631
Pennsylvania	3,591,095	7,833,510	5,956,000	5,791,354	23,171,959
South Carolina	282,498	4,170,618	1,992,991	1,722,028	8,168,135
Tennessee	2,327,512	2,464,302	5,192,501	2,819,976	12,804,291
Virginia	810,758	2,320,560	2,024,880	1,979,799	7,135,997
West Virginia	2,684,105	5,657,870	3,064,618	3,142,899	14,549,492
TOTAL	$17,914,437	$45,504,333	$41,966,803	$33,257,934	$138,643,507

Totals reflect under-runs and withdrawals

For Further Information Write:

Director
Public Information Office
Appalachian Regional Commission
1666 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20235



Planning and Development Districts
in
APPALACHIA

NEW YORK
6A
6B
6C
9A
9B
9C
9G
9D
9E
9F
13J
PENNSYLVANIA
OHIO
8C
8B
8A
4A
3K
MARYLAND
13C
13D
13A
WEST VIRGINIA
13F
13G
12F
3B
13E
3D
3C
KENTUCKY
3I
3E
13H
13I
12E
3F
3H
12B
12D
3J
12A
12C
VIRGINIA
TENNESSEE
11A
11C
7B
7C
11B
7A
7G
NORTH CAROLINA
7E
7F
11D
11E
7D
5A
10A
2F
1C
5B
1A
1B
2B
SOUTH CAROLINA
2A
1E
1F
2D
2E
5C
1D
GEORGIA
1G
2C
5D
1H
MISS.
ALABAMA

For how many things, which for our own sake we should never do, do we perform for the sake of our friends.

--MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO